

THE HOME MEDIUM.  
6885 HOUSES, ROOMS and BOARD  
ads appear during July in P.D. Wants  
Over 3400 More Than the Next Largest.

# ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

THE HELP MEDIUM.  
10,944 HELP and SITUATIONS WANTED  
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Over 3300 More Than the Next Largest.

VOL. 53, NO. 355

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 11, 1901.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## CITY OF 20,000 PEOPLE LAWTON BORN IN A SINGLE DAY

Transformation of a Treeless, Houseless Plain Into a Thriving Hive of Humanity.

### A MONUMENT TO PROGRESS

Anarchy Ruled for a Brief Period, But Soon Gave Way to Law.

### RED MEN LOOKED IN WONDER

Scenes Described by a Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

From a Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.  
LAWTON, O. T., Aug. 10.—This week I have witnessed the birth of a city, the transformation of a wilderness into a metropolis.

Yesterday a treeless, houseless, manless plain, a vast vista of solitude and silence. Today the riot of children's voices, the gentle speech of women, the hearty call of man to man.

Yesterday an untouched prairie; today the tough turf trodden into streets, dwellings and stores and offices of lumber and mortar erected, and continuously, day and night, the miners and mechanics at work in the saws, the ovens and the planes.

I have seen anarchy surrender to government. License give place to law, and the people subservient to the rule of honest men.

Lawton was born Tuesday at 8 o'clock in the morning. El Reno, which had grown to a town site, an infant prodigy.

This newest daughter of Uncle Sam was born with a whole set of silver spoons in her mouth. She had 1000 sponsors, each claiming her as their own protege, to nurse and rear into beauty and greatness.

More quickly was Sennacherib destroyed than was Lawton built. The wrath of God is terrible; the enthusiasm of man is wonderful.

It is inspiring to witness the building of a city, the strenuous energy of the pioneers. Men, old and young, and forties in a country hitherto populated only by nomadic Indians. One feels the thrill of discovery, of achievement, being for the nonce a part of this great movement, and the desire to seek out the new country in similar phrases.

Studied in the heart of the Comanche reservation, Lawton begins her existence under finely favorable auspices. The town site was selected by the government, a half mile wide and one mile long, half a mile wide, being reserved for the county seat. "The mile length is from east to west."

The townsite was platted by the government, a courthouse square and two parks being set apart, and the business and residential lots are 25x120 feet, the residence lots 50x150. There are 1200 lots, all of which are being sold at \$1000 each. The sale began at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning, and was opened by the opening of the new land office of the townsite for the filing of entries on homesteads drawn at El Reno last week, in the great lottery of Uncle Sam.

The sale of lots will continue until all are sold, the proceeds going to the building of a county courthouse and the public square of the townsite.

For several weeks the world has been hearing of Lawton, and the impression has been created that Lawton was a town. As a matter of fact, it was only an unpopulated, unoccupied townsite, until the opening of the new country last Tuesday.

### THE ALPHA OF LAWTON.

The Lawton land office, so called, at which many thousands of homeseekers registered, was at Fort Sill, on the military reservation, five miles from the townsite. A few days before the opening a land office building, one story high, was erected, the first wooden structure on the new townsite. Adjacent to the land office building, for the City National Bank, was constructed, and a quarter of a mile to the west a custom office for the United States commissioners.

When, by the proclamation of President McKinley, the new lands opened to settlement, Aug. 10, the first buildings were the only ones in Lawton. There was not a single residential house on the townsite.

But on three sides of the townsite was a wild, treeless, houseless plain, a mile of street organization, the thoroughfares running along the four sides of a quadrangle, one long and one half a mile wide.

Not being permitted to pitch their tents upon the townsite, the campers established themselves as close to the coveted spot as was possible. The first camp was at Tent City, which was upon the claim selected by James R. Woods of Weatherford, O. T., who did the camp prior to the big lottery. Here was Main street, half long from east to west, running north and south, a quarter of a mile, were several streets, one of which was Cache creek avenue. On each side of Main street from the east to the west end of the townsite, tents were put up in the rear of the townsite, the guy ropes lapped. Many persons were waiting too late to secure street-front locations, and the camp in the rear of those already on the ground was at Main street southward to the creek, a quarter of a mile, a sloping plain glittered with white canvas.

At right angles from the eastern end of Main street ran Goo Goo avenue. This unique thoroughfare, a name a man from Missouri, who declared that his daughter, one of the first settlers made, was born in Wichita, Kan., two months, but she was born in Springfield, Mo., and has lived all her life in her native state. She is a Missouri girl, she says, "and proud of it."

But the canvas encampments were not the only perspective view of Lawton. The campers, who had pitched their tents near the center of the townsite, had a view of the city of tents, the claim entered by Miss Mattie H. Beal, the Missouri girl who won the second prize, Mrs. Clara Hewitt, assistant postmistress at Lawton. They were photographed in front of the tent where the ladies lodged, on the north part of the quarter section which, it was supposed, Miss Beal would take. James R. Woods, the first winner, chose his four forties in a row and cut off Miss Beal from the townsite.

Great days drew near the enthusiastic "squatters," who, in great numbers, began to camp out the townsite, along the main and principal streets, and a tent town of considerable magnitude grew near the center of the townsite. The tents of the United States deputy marshals, the new county officials appointed by Gov. Jenkins, Oklahoma, and several news-

PHOTOGRAPHS, ILLUSTRATING SCENES AT THE BIRTH OF LAWTON, TAKEN FOR THE SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH



Photographed by the Post-Dispatch.

Miss Mattie H. Beal, the Missouri girl who won second prize, and her friend, Mrs. Clara Hewitt, assistant postmistress at Lawton. They were photographed in front of the tent where the ladies lodged, on the north part of the quarter section which, it was supposed, Miss Beal would take. James R. Woods, the first winner, chose his four forties in a row and cut off Miss Beal from the townsite.



Photographed by the Post-Dispatch.  
Land office at Lawton just as the first ten fortunate homeseekers came out after filing on their homesteads, Tuesday morning.



Photographed by the Post-Dispatch.  
Sunday morning scene on "Main street" in Lawton's city of tents. Placed side by side, with ropes lapping, these tents for business and living purposes would make a line twelve miles long.

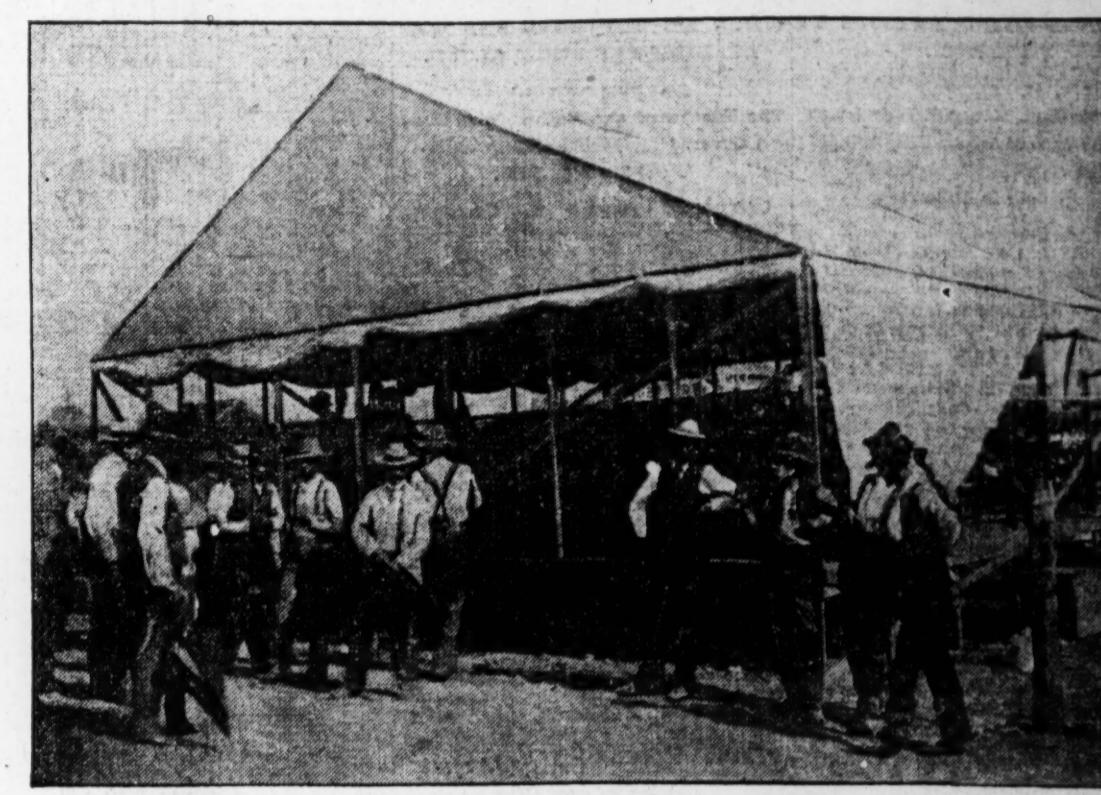
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But the canvas encampments were not limited to this great quadrangle. Stretching far away, on every side, to the extreme west, the sloping plain, covered with tents. Thousands were encamped along Cache creek, pronounced "Cash," a name which, it is said, was given to the creek by the Indians, because of the many beavers which were found in the water.

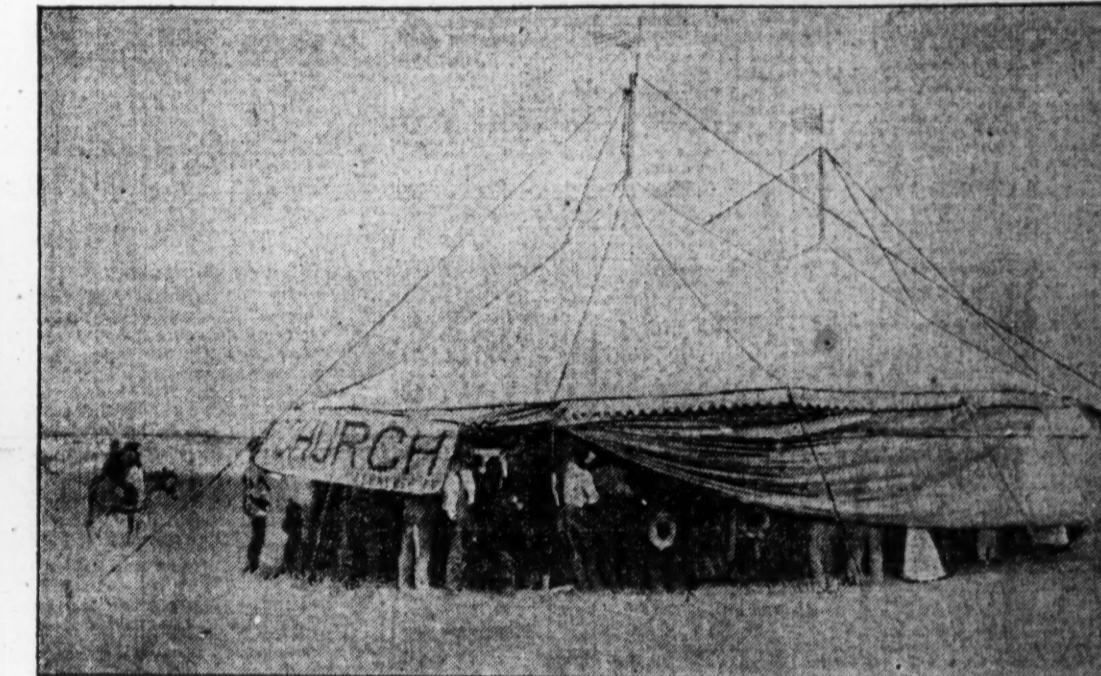
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Photographed by the Post-Dispatch.

Last day of the drawing of claims at El Reno, showing platform, booth and the boxes from which the names were taken.



Photographed by the Post-Dispatch.

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## "DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP, BOYS"

## DAUGHTER SET FATHER FREE

Log Book of the Famous  
Chesapeake.

THE RELIC AT FT. SMITH, ARK.

THE GOVERNMENT ANXIOUS TO  
POSSESS IT.

Written by Capt. Henry P. Fleischman,  
Who Afterward Was a Mississippi  
River Captain, Dying at St.  
Louis in 1834.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

PORT SMITH, Ark., Aug. 10.—"I am your only prisoner." These were the words with which Miss Little Alexander greeted the astonished warden of the insane department of the receiving hospital when he opened the door of the room in which he had left the Rev. Thomas W. Alexander, the father of the young lady, who had just been committed to an insane asylum. The girl by a clever ruse had tricked him into leaving her alone with her father for a few minutes, and while the warden stepped out to leave the two together she released him through the back door. To make his escape more certain she had him don her hat and throw a long shawl over his shoulders.

Alexander was committed to Stockton by Judge Greene on complaint of Mrs. Alexander, against the protest of the daughter, who openly rebelled against the effort made by her mother to have her father committed to an insane asylum.

According to the log, the Chesapeake was serving but two days when she engaged in the memorable battle by his majesty's ship, Shannon, which, after a desperate fight, caused the American to strike her colors, notwithstanding her gallant captain's historic cry: "Don't give up the ship, boys."

Capt. Fleischman, the only American officer who lived to tell the tale of the battle, which is rated as one of the fiercest and bloodiest in naval history, and who, with the crew of the crew and the American frigate, was taken to British shores, where he was confined in prison until the signing of the treaty of peace was signed.

"After being released Capt. Fleischman returned to the United States, after having visited St. Louis, later plying the Mississippi as a steamboat captain, which occupation he followed for many years. Fleischman, aged 15, and was buried out of the old cemeteries now abandoned. Capt. Fleischman was an Englishman by birth, but became a citizen of America when he was captured by the English in the English navy. He was in grave danger of being shot as a traitor when captured, but was soon released, and became a merchant contractor. After the Civil War Fleischman was navigating officer of the Chesapeake and it was he who wrote the two days log.

A battle between the Chesapeake and the Shannon is contained in the log, the striking feature of which is the statement that the gunners of the Chesapeake and the frigates were "within half pistol shot." The contents of the book follow:

"Log of the United States frigate Chesapeake, President Roads.

"James Lawrence, Esq., commander of 40 guns, 31st day of May, 1813, received orders to go on board and reported myself to Lieutenant Ludlow, commanding officer, at p.m. Mr. Lawrence, commanding the command of the main top. At 5 p.m. it began to blow severely, sent down royal and top gallant yards. At 10 bent to quarter and top gallant yards and everything ready for action.

"First day of June, 1813.

"Comes with pleasant weather. At 6 a.m. sent up top gallant yards and royal yards. At 8 a.m. large ship being discovered ahead, and the signal was given down a fender to see what she was, and "hitch, proving to his majesty's snap, we cleared shore for action. At 11 a.m. came into sight and made signal with a very gallant style to meet the foe with the motto at the prow, "Sailors' Rights and Freedom." At 12 m.p. the royal and top gallant yards, standing off with top gallant stay. At 1:30, then within four miles, we fired a broadside and the signal was given as soon as the Shannon had her main yards aback and took up top gallant yards. At 3 sent down the royal yards and took in the main top. At 4 p.m. the signal was given and a hail, took in our mainmasts and jib. At 5:30 took in our foremast and braced up our main top. The ship was under her top yards and fore topmast.

"At 5:15 o'clock, having come within pistol shot, the Shannon began the engagement by the aftermost gun, the broadside which was answered by a broadside from the Chesapeake. The broadside was kept up for about two minutes and the first buildings after the action started. Their building was ready for occupancy as a hardware store before noon of the opening of the war.

"George Hazenbruch, a Missourian, hab- st. Joseph, built the first complete structure. He bought the saloon and began to run a hotel house, beginning about an hour after the fight. It is said that already he has taken in money enough to go into his hotel.

"Before night of Tuesday little houses began to spring up on the townsite. The early settlers were soon out, and the townsite was a very rapid growth. The tents of the city of Lawton had experienced a wonderful change. The tents are growing rapidly as they can buy or lease locations.

WOODS' CLAIM IN DANGER.

But many tents will remain on the claim of James R. Woods for weeks and possibly permanently. It is current rumor in Lawton that Woods and his backers will endeavor to make Main street of the Tent City the principal thoroughfare of Lawton. It is said that special inducements will be made to the business men to remain in the Tent City.

The other day Woods and his men were seen in the wind, owing to the foretopmast sheets being shot away and no headsail the jib to be hoisted, but the down sail being entangled and Mr. White, the sailing master, was unable to get it up. The broadside, it could not be hauled aboard, was hauled up and the top gallant yard was hauled up and took up top gallant yards. At 3 sent down the royal yards and took in the main top. The signal was given and a hail, took in our mainmasts and jib. At 5:30 took in our foremast and braced up our main top. The ship was under her top yards and fore topmast.

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The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effect on warmth and seems to act directly on the desired location, giving strength and development just where it is needed. It cures all the ill and troubles that come from the use of the various tonics and has been an absolute success in all cases. A request to the State Medical Institute, which you desire one of their free trial packages will be complied with promptly. The Institute is desirous of research and can now cure themselves of strength and memory, weak back, varicose veins, and of a peculiar can now cure themselves of the same.

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Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Blood Poisons.

After Tuesday dawned and the new country officially a part of the new Territory of Oklahoma, the tented populace felt great relief and a sense of security, and the Sheriff, W. W. Painter, appointed by the Governor, was on hand with a score of deputies to enforce the territorial laws.

The desperado gamblers folded their tents and sneaked away. The big poker and faro joints maintained excellent order. The change was marvelous. It was the day when the law assumed its majesty. The tents of the townsite were all gone, and the townsite had become a city of its own.

The lottery plan precluded a run for homesteads, but there were other runs for a religious run. The Methodists won out.

SPREADING THE GOSPEL.

After the Tent City had grown to 600 or 700 population the preachers began to make ready for invasion. Nearly every denomination was represented. Rev. D. W. Ross of Norman, O. T., and Rev. E. F. Hill of Ponca City, O. T., brought overland a huge circular tent and pitched it on the townsite, near the north side of Main

He Was Prisoner in an Insane Asylum.

SHE SENT WARDEN ON ERRAND

WHEN HE RETURNED SHE WAS READING THE BIBLE ALOUD.

The Escape of the Father Was Thus Covered for Half an Hour and Until He Was Safe.

OAKLAND, Cal., Aug. 10.—"I am your only prisoner." These were the words with which Miss Little Alexander greeted the astonished warden of the insane department of the receiving hospital when he opened the door of the room in which he had left the Rev. Thomas W. Alexander, the father of the young lady, who had just been committed to an insane asylum. The girl by a clever ruse had tricked him into leaving her alone with her father for a few minutes, and while the warden stepped out to leave the two together she released him through the back door. To make his escape more certain she had him don her hat and throw a long shawl over his shoulders.

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The broadside was kept up for about two minutes and the first buildings after the action started. Their building was ready for occupancy as a hardware store before noon of the opening of the war.

George Hazenbruch, a Missourian, hab- st. Joseph, built the first complete structure. He bought the saloon and began to run a hotel house, beginning about an hour after the fight. It is said that already he has taken in money enough to go into his hotel.

Before night of Tuesday little houses began to spring up on the townsite. The early settlers were soon out, and the townsite was a very rapid growth. The tents of the city of Lawton had experienced a wonderful change. The tents are growing rapidly as they can buy or lease locations.

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## MAY BE CENTURIES OLD

GRIM OLD BUZZARD WEARS A BELL ON HIS NECK.

WAS PUT THERE IN 1860

The Aged Scavenger Is Seen by Farmers Nearly Every Day Near Columbia, Mo.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

COLUMBIA, Mo., Aug. 10.—Since the publication in the Sunday Post-Dispatch of July 28 of the story of a bellied buzzard which has been visiting Boone County at long intervals for nearly half a century, extraordinary interest has been manifested, and it is believed that the origin of the bell has been explained.

Col. Ballew of Hunt, this county, was the first to announce the return of the strange visitor, which had been absent so long this time that it had been given up for dead. Considerable discussion resulted, and Mr. Ballew received a number of communications, among which was a letter from Herbert Gray of Huntsville, Mo., which perhaps explains the origin of the bell.

He says that in 1860 an old buzzard was pulled from a hollow log on the farm of his grandfather near Hallsville, 16 miles north of Columbia. Though very old, the buzzard fought furiously in efforts of several men to remove it, fastened a single bell to its neck with an iron band and carried by its master. The bird was then set free and orders given that no buzzards should be shot on the premises, for that one identified should be killed. Since then, it has been visiting this county at ever increasing intervals, its last absence, it is said, covering a period of 15 years.

As the bird was gray with age in 1860, it is fair to believe that it may be several hundred years old.

The grim bird is now seen in this vicinity almost daily, according to many farmers in town today.

## PERSONAL MAGNETISM.

A College, Chartered Under State Laws, with a Capital of \$100,000.00, for the Purpose of Teaching Personal Magnetism and Hypnotism by Correspondence.

## EVERYBODY MAY NOW LEARN

Ten Thousand Copies of a Valuable Work on These Sciences to be Given Away to Advertise the College.

The American College of Sciences of Philadelphia, Pa., is a novel institution. It is chartered under state laws, with a capital of \$100,000.00, for the purpose of teaching Personal Magnetism, Hypnotism, Magnetic Healing, etc., by correspondence.

At an expense of over \$5000 the college has issued a remarkable work on these sciences, ten thousand copies of which will be given away absolutely free. The book is elegantly illustrated and is the most expensive engraving and it is probably the finest and most comprehensive work of its kind ever published.

It is the product of the combined talent of thirty distinguished hypnotic specialists and scientists. It thoroughly explains all the hidden secrets of Personal Magnetism, Hypnotism, Magnetic Healing, etc. It is full of surprising experiences and makes many startling disclosures in regard to the use and possibilities of this secret power.

The college absolutely guarantees that anyone can learn these sciences in a few days at home, and use the power without the knowledge of his most intimate friends.

The reporter asked for the names and addresses of some of the pupils so that he might communicate with them personally. Several hundred were offered, from which the reporter selected 84. The replies received were more than sufficient to convince the most skeptical in regard to the wonderful benefits to be derived from this mighty power. There were absolutely no failures. All had learned to make practical use of the sciences. The following extracts are taken at random from the letters, for the benefit of readers:

J. H. Schenck, 1412 Aron st., La Crosse, Wis., writes: "Hypnotism truly reveals the secrets of life and death. I have studied it for years and could not have convinced myself of its wonderful power if I had not actually tested it for myself. Power is not the only thing that hypnotism gives. Those who wish to get the most out of life to those who wish to achieve success and win up to the world in every way, it is a must."

Mrs. Effie M. Watson, Martinsville, Ind., writes: "I have had a remarkable experience with and prosperity. It should be studied by every one. I would not part with my knowledge of it for all the world. It has given me a new lease of life and made me a force of character, an ability to influence and control people that I did not dream I could have."

T. W. Clinger, M. D., Springfield, O., writes: "I have written to you concerning my book by the American College of Sciences in two cases of difficult surgical operations with perfect success. I have had many cases of hernia, varicose veins, chilblains or other. I acquired a practical knowledge of hypnotism in less than three days."

Rev. T. W. Butler, Ph. D., Idaho City, Idaho, writes: "Hypnotism is a wonderful science, and I would study it for its own sake and for the benefit of others. It is a force of character, an ability to influence and control people that I did not dream I could have."

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The New York Dramatic News remarks: "Maud Odell's vigorous press agent sent out an item last week to the effect that Maud Odell and Almada would travel this summer to Europe and America. The book has greatly increased my own powers."

Dr. W. P. Kenney, 522 State st., Binghamton, N. Y., writes: "I have had all medical skill and knowledge, but I have not been able to learn the science of hypnotism. I tried it myself with surprising results. In one week my stomach was better, and it did not hurt me again. I can hypnotize myself in five minutes and sleep all night; have hypnotized a number of others."

The first ten thousand copies which will be given to the American College of Sciences will receive, absolutely free, the marvelous book that brought such success to the above persons. It is exceedingly interesting from start to finish. It should be in every home. If you want a copy write today to the American College of Science, Dept. 122, B. 416-420 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., and you will receive the book by return mail.

## THEATRICAL PROMISES FOR THE SEASON



THEATRICAL managers are getting things in shape early this year in the expectation of a successful season. Nearly all the companies are engaged and the press agents are working their typewriters to the limit.

There are a whole lot of actors and actresses by the way, and now their success to the typewriter, although it is hard to make them understand it.

From these typewritten notices is gathered that about all the managers have something new, and further—if all the notices say are true—that the companies are better than ever before.

We will be in Missouri. They'll have to show us.

In St. Louis the Havlin theater will be about the first to open, with the Columbia a close second. The large Havlin date is that of the 15th. August 15th, with the Mrs. G. Son, Manager Garen announces the following attractions already booked for the three hours:

11th—The Denver Express, Suwanee River, Emmet and Giesen in "The Outpost," A Gambler's Daughter. The Spanish Dancer, Mrs. Nellie McHenry in "Missa, Lost in the Desert," Old Kentucky, The Span of Life, Mrs. Johnson, The Spanish Dancer, Mrs. Garen, The Last Sentence, At Cripple Creek, For Her Sake, The Eleventh Hour, Prisoner of Zenda, Across the Pacific, The Tide of Life, Lost River, The Fatal Wedding, Down Mountain, Heart of Chicago, Two Little Waifs, The Flaming Arrow.

The Village Parson, Terry McOwen, The Road to Rio, Kidnapped in a Strange Land, Are You a Buffalo? When London Sleeps, Her Heart's A Yard, Wild Oats, The Spanish Dancer, A King, King of the Optium Ring, The Great White Diamond, A Common Sense, Happy Holidays.

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## WILL EXHIBIT AT CHARLESTON

Missouri World's Fair Commissioners to Make Great Effort.

### MANY VISITORS AT BUFFALO

### GUESSES AT ST. LOUIS DIRECTOR-GENERAL ALL AT SEA.

Secretary Hitchcock Was Mentioned, as Was Prof. H. S. Pritchett—Mark Bennett to Come to St. Louis Fair at Once.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 10.—There are two names that were guessed about today at the Pan-American Exposition in connection with the director-generalship of the St. Louis World's Fair. The newest name is that of Ethan Allen Hitchcock, secretary of the interior, who, it is said, would consent to temporarily vacate his office in the President's cabinet in order to assume the duties of director-general. The gossip seems to have no more foundation than mere guesswork. The name of Prof. H. S. Pritchett is still most frequently mentioned. The professor, who is superintendent ofhurst awards at the Pan-American, was absent to leave during three or four days of this week and it was reported he had gone to St. Louis to again confer with the World's Fair authorities. It was later discovered that he had gone East. It was said the visit of Secretary Stevens to Buffalo several days ago had reference to the director-generalship and that he would meet Prof. Pritchett here, but Mr. Stevens' denial put a temporary end to that story.

Mark Bennett of Buffalo, who will be connected with the press and publicity bureau of the World's Fair, severed his connection with the Pan-American exposition today and will leave next week for St. Louis.

Dr. David T. Day, who has been chosen as superintendent of the department of building and zoning at St. Louis, is just now busily engaged in the juries of awards, but he will leave next week for Washington, where he will arrange with the government for a position from his official duties there, in order that he may accept the position tendered him at St. Louis. This is due to general satisfaction over this selection, as Dr. Day is one of the greatest mineralogists in this country and is very familiar with the mineral resources and distribution throughout all the states. It is now believed that this will be the last appointment that Dr. Day will have, as he has been appointed by St. Louis from the Pan-American list of officials.

Quite a number of distinguished St. Louisans were at the exposition the week it did not come together, but happened to be there. John J. Quinn, Purchaser Exposition building; Alonso C. Jones, Mrs. N. Judson and daughter, Henry Ames and others; Col. John H. Parker, son and daughter; Dr. C. Stetlers and a party of Mrs. William H. Clifton, Edward M. Taylor, H. S. Simpson, wife and Mrs. Corwin H. Spencer and family, were pleased with the Pan-American Exposition and left for water places.

The Missouri commissioners began active preparations for their display at the exposition, and the Pan-American Exposition and the Interstate and West Indian Exposition are to open on Aug. 10. Spots in all the department buildings have been made, and the promise received that the Missouri commissioners will have ample accommodations for a splendid display of their resources. Secretary Yost will go to Chicago to select the space desired and make all necessary arrangements. The Pan-American Exposition will be the greatest industrial fair ever held in the country, and its exposition has \$2,000,000 at command, and its managers are doing business men. The Missouri commissioners feel sure that they should put their best foot forward, and in view of the drought in Missouri, the summer of 1900, the difficulty of collecting fresh exhibits of horticulture and agriculture will be unusually difficult. Still they will do their best to promise to show the snakes of that state, which, in my view, have a world's fair in its metropolis. Come to collect new exhibits in two days hence, and our old ones will be ready, while Commissioner Garver will start to work the latter part of the Pan-American visitors this week.

St. Louis—Mrs. Henry Pritchett, Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Thompson, Otto Widman and wife, Mary W. and son, Kohler, F. W., Miss Katherine Overstreet, Miss Pearl Overstreet, Dr. C. Garthwaite, G. W. Davis, S. A. Burgess, Dr. George Handel, Dr. John H. Scott and wife, Dr. and wife, Benjamin H. K. K. and Mrs. A. M. Sidney Louise Babington, Elizabeth Windsor, E. A. K. J. Bonke, G. J. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Brown, Dr. J. E. Hart, Margaret Braum, Mr. and Mrs. George Gilbert, Miss Louise Smith, Miss Olive Woodson, Mamie May Smith, Mrs. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Dean Wair, K. L. Barr, Mrs. J. B. McCormick, Mrs. Corcoran, Mrs. Corcoran, Kate Lescott, Annie North, Mrs. Corcoran, Kate Kirkwood, Mrs. H. Saip and wife, Dolly Coyle, Mrs. Alice Constance, Mrs. Joseph L. C. Burns and family, Kirkwood—Nellie McMullin, Kate McMullin.

### HOW TO LIVE TO REACH TOO

Sidney Cooper Eschews Beer, Tea and Coffee and Drinks Scotch Whisky, Rarely Wine.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Sidney Cooper, Royal Academician, is 57 years old and has recently recovered from a severe attack of pleurisy.

Extreme curiosities have been aroused concerning the regimen which enables him to retain such marvelous vitality. He says he has not taken beer, tea or coffee in 50 years, nor milk for ten years. He takes Scotch whisky at luncheon, dinner and before bedtime, with rarely a glass of champagne or port.

The press here scoffs at Gurney's warning:

### AN AMERICAN COAL COMBINE

British Consul-General Draws a Bogy Picture for the Benefit of His Home Trade.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The British Consul-General Gurney, at Marseilles, has the British government of impending American coal competition on the Mediterranean. The combine is under contemplation, he reports, "and looks dangerous." It has been prepared with tireless energy and forethought. This year contracts for 155,000 tons of American coal have been made, and it is rumoured that the ship subsidy will be passed by the American government. The combine will build a fleet of 600 steamers. The steamer will be transported alongside at its own port of loading.

The following day they again returned to the snakes' den to see what they could find. This day work showed 237 dead rattlesnakes and killed 40 more, making 300 rattlers disposed of in two days. Besides finding these additional rattlesnakes, they due into another of the caves and captured 30 rattles, while many of them had 20 or 30 rattles.

The next day they again returned to the snakes' den to see what they could

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# RADWAY'S PILLS

ALWAYS RELIABLE  
PURELY VEGETABLE.

**THE GREAT LIVER AND STOMACH REMEDY.**  
Cures all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nerves, Disease, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Biliousness, Fever, Piles, Etc., and renders the system less liable to contract disease.

## DYSPEPSIA.

RADWAY'S PILLS are a cure for this complaint. They tone up the internal secretions to healthy action, restores the stomach to its normal functions. 25 cents a box. At Druggists, or by mail, RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm St., New York.

# DR. COOK'S IMITATORS.

During my twenty-three years' experience as a specialist of male maladies I have originated and perfected certain positive cures which other doctors claim to possess. They endeavor to imitate my methods. While some of them adopt fictitious names similar to my own name, and while others



DOCTOR COOK.

copy my advertisements, yet none of them possesses my new original system of treatment, which is known only to me and can be obtained only at my office. Let no one be deceived by these ignorant imitators and false pretenders. It is my knowledge, skill, experience and scientific equipments, and not my essays or other medical writings, that cure men to stay cured.

## Varicose.

Under my treatment, which includes no cutting or pain, no stony disease rapidly disappears.

The veins of stagnated blood are driven from the dilated veins, and all soreness and swelling quickly subside.

For the cure of varicose soon vanishes, and in its stead comes the pride, the power and the pleasure of perfect health and restored manhood.

## Stricture.

My cure for Stricture is safe, painless and bloodless, and, therefore, free from surgery in any form.

It is the only treatment that should ever be used, and the only one recommended by the legions of men who have been cured by it.

# COOK MEDICAL COMPANY

6102 OLIVE STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.

# JOYFUL NEWS FOR WEAK MEN

To Men Who Have Drugged in Vain

To Men Who Have Been Robbed by Quacks

To Men Who Have Lost Faith in Everything



517 N. Channing Av.

St. Louis.

The Electric Belt that has entirely cured me of Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Losses, Impotency, Varicose, Weak Stomach, and all those physical and vital complaints, including Kidney and all other Complaints, Rheumatism, Sciatica, etc., etc. It has cured thousands every year after every other known remedy has failed.

A. WASHINGTON.

I Guarantee a Cure If I Say I Can Cure. I Don't Ask Anyone to Take Chance on My Inventive Doctor. Cost You Nothing If I Fail.

**CAUTION:** Do not buy medical or drug offering "Electric Belt Free." This offer is to get a trick to fool a patient into buying a medicine upon you. C. O. D. Write to me for an explanation of the trick.

I will give a free test to all who call. If you can't tell I will send you my beautifully illustrated book with full information free. Call or write now. Don't delay.

Office Hours—8 a. m. to 6 p. m. Mon. to Fri. 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. Sat. 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. Sun. 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. DR. M. F. McLAUGHLIN, 704 St. Louis, Missouri.

NOTE—When you see Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt you are under the care of a physician. Agents or drug stores are never allowed to sell these goods.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

# Beethoven Conservatory of Music

Established 1871.

ALL BRANCHES OF MUSIC TAUGHT. THE BROTHERS EPSTEIN, Directors. Send for Catalogue, 23rd and LOCUST STS., St. Louis, Mo.

RULES AS SULTAN IN COLORADO

Wealthy Mexican Holds Strange Sway on His Estate and Has Forty Girl Slaves.

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 10.—Never Walsenburg, this state, there lives a rich Mexican with a little kingdom of his own and a large harem. The name of this emulator of the Sultan of Turkey is Juan Díos Montez. Within his household he has 40 beautiful Mexican girls, all his slaves.

J. R. Killian, a layer of Walsenburg, has made complaint to the governor and says the laws of Colorado are being violated by Montez and his people.

In addition to having more wives than the law allows Montez is head of a strange religion and.

Mr. Killian, during his visit to the Montez

high class calling cards.

One hundred beautifully engraved cards and plate, \$1.00, or 100 cards from "your plate," 75¢. Write for samples, or for fine stationery requisites. Mermad & Jackson's, Broadway, corner Locust street.

# GOVERNMENT

## PUTS CORN AT 54

Eleven Points Below Estimate of Experts.

## EXCITEMENT ON THE CURB

## SEPTEMBER CORN ADVANCES ALMOST THREE CENTS.

The government crop report, issued Saturday afternoon, placed the condition of corn at 54 per cent, oats at 73.6 and spring wheat at 80.3. Oats and spring wheat were placed above the estimates of the experts, but corn was 11 points below the lowest estimates. Never before in the history of this country has the condition of corn been as low as now.

Nearly all the members of the Merchants' Exchange were in the rotunda of the exchange building when the report came. They had waited after the markets closed at noon. Great interest was centered in the report, which had not been seen for weeks, and wild speculation on the condition of corn. All the crop experts had sent out estimates. Rainy weather had been the chief factor in the decline of the crop. It was broken, but the speculators were doubtful as to whether the growing corn was dead or not. It was reported that the corn was dead, but the country quiet buying corn after the report.

It was the time for the publication of the government report drew near trade in corn, and the speculators preferred to wait.

The corn, the tissue, the flesh, the bones and the glands were cleansed, purified and restored to perfect health, and the patient prepared anew for the duties and pleasures of life.

## Specific Blood Poison.

My special serum for specific or congenital poison in the blood is practically the result of my life work, and is endorsed by the best physicians of this and foreign countries.

It is the most dangerous drugs or injurious medicines of any kind.

It goes to the very bottom of the disease and cures it.

Soon every sign and symptom disappear completely and forever.

The blood, the tissue, the flesh, the bones and the glands were cleansed, purified and restored to perfect health, and the patient prepared anew for the duties and pleasures of life.

## Reflex Diseases.

Many ailments are reflex, originating from other diseases. Reflex weakness sometimes comes from Varicose or Stricture.

Innumerable corn and bone diseases often result from blood poison taint in the system, and are the result of congenital, frequently following impotency.

In treating diseases of any kind I always cure the effect as well as the cause.

## Correspondence.

One personal visit is always preferred, but if you prefer to write my office will do your symptoms fully.

I have the most perfect system of home treatment known to medical science, and give to each patient a legal contract, writing backed by abundant capital, to write for my services.

Physicians having stubborn cases are cordially invited to consult me.

## Great Excitement.

Prevalled on Curb.

The curb opened wildly excited. The market closed today with September corn selling at 59¢, but September opened on the curb, after the government report came in at 62¢, an advance of 3¢, and sold up to 62¢. After the market closed down a little, it opened up to sit bid. Put on corn sold from 58 to 59¢ and calls from 70¢ to 63¢.

There was a shout of applause which could be heard for blocks. Men climbed on chairs and pushed and pulled ruthlessly to get to sell puts and calls.

## Specific Blood Poison.

My cure for weak men does not stimulate temporarily, but restores permanently.

It stops every drain of vigor and builds up the muscular and nervous system, and heals the bladder and kidneys, invigorates the liver, revives the spirits, brightens the intellect, and, above and beyond all, restores the wasted power of sexual manhood.

## Varicose.

Under my treatment, which includes no cutting or pain, no stony disease rapidly disappears.

Pain ceases almost instantly.

The veins of stagnated blood are driven from the dilated veins, and all soreness and swelling quickly subside.

For the cure of varicose soon vanishes, and in its stead comes the pride, the power and the pleasure of perfect health and restored manhood.

## Stricture.

My cure for Stricture is safe, painless and bloodless, and, therefore, free from surgery in any form.

It is the only treatment that should ever be used, and the only one recommended by the legions of men who have been cured by it.

# GOVERNMENT PUTS CORN AT 54

# DANCING FOR RAIN

SENECA INDIANS WANT THE DROUGHT BROKEN.

## IS A RELIGIOUS CEREMONY

Rain Came a Week Before It Visited Any Other Part of the Indian Territory.

## PUTS LIQUID GAS IN FORM FOR USE

STROWGER'S INVENTION WILL SUPERSIDE OLD LIGHT.

## HE STORES IT IN A BOTTLE

CAN BE USED FOR ALL PURPOSES WITHOUT DANGER.

STATEMENT IS MADE THAT THE COST WILL BE TRIFLING, ON ACCOUNT OF THE GREAT VALUE OF THE LIQUID.

FROM LIQUEFACTION.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Important scientific advances have been made by Walter Scott Strowger, the inventor, in studying the nature of his new liquid gas. He has succeeded in liquefying it at pleasure, and in producing it by cold water.

He can also compress it so that a quantity can be placed in a bottle and may be turned and a brilliant light will result, as from the regular gas of commerce.

The history of the discovery is somewhat interesting. When Strowger first talked with Prof. S. H. Lattimore, the chemist of the state agricultural department, the professor was dumbfounded, and declared that it was contrary to chemical action.

Strowger took the professor into his confidence, and they together accomplished what the professor said could not be done, namely, compressed the gas until it liquefied without risk of accident.

The green corn dance is the festival that follows the drying up of the corn, and is observed on the Monday following the 15th of August each year.

The supper for the dead is held 10 days after the death of a member of the Seneca tribe. A table is spread with many good things to eat at the home of the deceased, and the guests are invited to partake of the meal.

When the green corn dance is over, the Indians gather under the large shed at their accustomed dancing grounds and dance for several nights. Strawberries are mashed in a large kettle and made into a soup, and Indian maidens see that each Indian has a good supply of the soup during the dancing nights.

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# HOW TO BE SAFE FROM SUMMER SUFFERING

Summer suffering!

What causes it?

Think for a minute.

In the summer every form of decay and fermentation is many times as active as in winter.

If milk becomes too warm it soura, curdles, turns to cheese. It will do it in a baby's stomach and bowels as quickly as in a pan.

If you leave meat off the ice it won't keep.

It becomes tainted and infected with vermin.

Garbage rots and soura in the swill barrel in the summer heat.

If your food remains even a short time undigested in your stomach and bowels, during the summer heat, it soura, creates gas, poisons the blood, which it also overtaxes.

You have noticed the amount of dough begins to "rise" that it gets warm and makes bubbles of gas that swell the sponge?" That's fermentation, and it is true what they say about the body, because the noxious gases escape into the air and leave only the good foodstuffs behind, ready for baking. Not until baking are they fit to eat.

But if it takes place in the stomach and bowels, no amount of baking will do any good, meat, vegetables, fruit, milk, eggs, or what not, will not only sour with a sick stomach, a sick headache, furred tongue, bad liver, acid urine, diarrhea, dysentery, colic, indigestion, and all the other symptoms of prickly heat and if you are inclined to piles or chronic constipation all these things will be just that.

Summer heat does it—just the same as the set the mosh or sponge in the heat of the stove to sour.

## Microbes and Tapeworms.

Everybody knows that summer heat favors the world—mosquitoes, bugs, worms, mites, vermin, vermin, flies, carriers—these are all lively and have a great time.

Blown out of the summer fermenting, decaying and the vegetable matter that fills the universe during the summer heat, the noxious gases escape into the air and leave only the good foodstuffs behind, ready for baking. Not until baking are they fit to eat.

But if it takes place in the stomach and bowels, no amount of baking will do any good, meat, vegetables, fruit, milk, eggs, or what not, will not only sour with a sick stomach, a sick headache, furred tongue, bad liver, acid urine, diarrhea, dysentery, colic, indigestion, and all the other symptoms of prickly heat and if you are inclined to piles or chronic constipation all these things will be just that.

Summer heat does it—just the same as the set the mosh or sponge in the heat of the stove to sour.

Keep Clean Inside.

It's simple and easy, if you know how. Keep clean inside.

Stop the undigested food from souring in your stomach by removing regularly all sour residue in your body, avoid meat, and keep it in shape to take every nourishment out of your body.

Keep clean outside.

You can't keep cool outside if you have a blazing, boiling, souring mass of corruption inside of you.

Most people think diarrhea is the opposite of constipation. It is not. It is caused by nature trying to get rid of the obstruction and add to it.

The proper thing to do, naturally, is to keep bodies strong, healthy, natural all summer; and to do this the proper way, natural, nothing is done for that particular purpose. A physician will advise you to take a walk, a swim, a sunbath, a summer vacation, a change of air, a change of diet, a change of clothes, a change of climate, a change of environment, a change of body, because the noxious gases escape into the air and leave only the good foodstuffs behind, ready for baking. Not until baking are they fit to eat.

But if it takes place in the stomach and bowels, no amount of baking will do any good, meat, vegetables, fruit, milk, eggs, or what not, will not only sour with a sick stomach, a sick headache, furred tongue, bad liver, acid urine, diarrhea, dysentery, colic, indigestion, and all the other symptoms of prickly heat and if you are inclined to piles or chronic constipation all these things will be just that.

Summer heat does it—just the same as the set the mosh or sponge in the heat of the stove to sour.

## Appendicitis.

This dreadful disease, which killed millions before the medical profession discovered it, is the direct result of the souring of food in the bowels. In nine cases out of ten it is caused by grape seed, or seed, in the "apple" of the bowels, causing colic, vomiting, cholera infantum, summer complaint, scurvy fever and all the other horrors of the plague.

Children are apt to have worms at this season of the year, and it is hard to tell whether they have them or not, because they are not passing at the nose. Growing puppies too have tapeworms without knowing it, and many a tapeworm in man has been lived and grown for years and starved the user, until it was made its home.

What Nature Does.

The first provision nature has made to get rid of the nasty, sour mess in the body caused by summer heat is to drive it out through the pores, the mouth and the skin. And everyone knows that perspiration is sour. Underwear removed after a hot day is always wet and sweat is sour and offensive, showing that it removes the sour from the body.

Then again, nature cuts down your appetite, because when you eat a square meal parts of it soon pass out of the body. You can't eat back up until the sour stuff can be gotten rid of. Nearly everybody loses flesh in the summer time, because the food is not digested properly. Of course, nature wants everybody to get in a cool

place, take it easy, bathe frequently, as to keep the temperature of the body low, and so on. But most people are not so bold as to do this, and they have to work and hustle for a livelihood in the sun and heat same as any other time.

So, you can't get away from the heat of the sun and lounge in the woods or loll in the sun at the sea-side and give the hot and tired body the old age is his purchase, and it will not cost him his millions.

So, you can't get away from the heat of the sun and give the hot and tired body the old age is his purchase, and it will not cost him his millions.

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So, you can't get away from the heat of the sun and give the hot and tired body the old age

## DEADLY OIL FOR THE MOSQUITO

To Drive the Pest From Staten Island.

### A CAMPAIGN OF SCIENCE

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY IS TO HELP.

Oil to Be Sprayed From Beneath the Surface of Swamps and Stagnant Pools Is Expected to Ex- terminate Them.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—An alliance has been entered into between the Standard Oil Co. and Dr. Doty, the health officer of the port, for a war of extermination against the swarms of breeding mosquito hordes which have so long held dominion over Staten Island.

Active operations by a corps of sanitarians under command of Dr. Doty will be begun in a few days, and while the initial attack will be in the nature of a reconnaissance in force, it is confidently hoped that the campaign will ultimately be pushed with such vigor as to make a mosquito as extinct as the dodo, and incidentally forever rid New York's lovely suburb of the curse of malaria.

A supply of ammunition, sufficient for immediate needs, has been supplied by the oil company, and the oil, which will be carried into action in a big iron tank wagon, suitable supplied with pipes and pumps for the distribution of the oil over the surface of the swamps and pools of stagnant water, which are the breeding

places of Dr. Doty's quarantining staff.

A novel and ingenious device is to be used in the application of the oil to the pools, which promises to give excellent results.

Previous efforts to destroy mosquito germs have simply consisted in pouring the oil over the water, and in instances failed to effect any great mortality of germs.

It is the hope of the germs that the germs flourish just below the surface. To attack them he has hit upon the device of perforated pipes, similar to a small scale, to which are attached a series of small motions used for drawing water from the river. He proposes to suspend the perforated pipe from a boat, from which can readily be drawn to all portions of the pond.

In this way the oil will be discharged through hundreds of small apertures below the surface, so that the water will be thoroughly impregnated before the oil rises to the surface and all submerged germs will be affected by it.

Oil will also be liberally sprinkled on the marshy spots, and the oil will be introduced into all the cisterns through the small pipes.

So far oil has been the only agent used, but Dr. Doty has hopes of discovering some cheap substance which will do the work even more thoroughly.

Oil is to be used in the hope of getting rid of malarial and mosquitoes.

"It is not within my province to cover the world, but I hope to be able to give an object lesson which will show how the twin plagues of mosquitoes and malaria may be done away with."

### CITY NEWS.

"St. Louis' Greatest Store," that means CRAWFORD'S, of course, has some very attractive things advertised for tomorrow; the ladies should be there bright and early in the morning.

### MILLIONS LOST BY FIRE

Extensive Forests in Northern Ontario and Quebec Have Been Devastated by Flames.

QUEBEC, Aug. 10.—Tremendous damage has been caused by fire to the forests in northern Ontario and Quebec, especially in the neighborhood of the head waters of the Ottawa river and of its principal tributaries. In many districts the havoc wrought by the flames is complete.

Wild animals, including moose and deer, and game birds were all driven from their haunts to the rivers and lakes. During the progress of the fire, they could readily be shot down or captured, as they refused to turn back into the forests. In several instances section men on the part of the Canadian Pacific Railway found large numbers of partridges and other game birds on the track, so terror-stricken that they were easily made captives. Large game was much more afraid of the fire than of man, and in several instances made no effort to avoid capture. A number of wolves escaped the flames only to be slain by the employes of the railway. Many animals traveled with great rapidity, and in 24 hours over one hundred square miles of territory was burned.

It is hoped by sportsmen that the fire has not permanently affected the hunting in the favored woods of big game, but that the deer and other animals will return and thrive on the luxuriant growth of vegetation which follows so soon after the fire.

The damage to standing timber by these fires is estimated at \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000. Only a portion of the timbered Bros. puts its loss at \$20,000. Besides the losses incurred by lumbermen, the governments of Ontario and Quebec are also heavy sufferers.

### Odors of Perspiration

Are destroyed and cured by Spiro Powder. This powder is the only antiseptic deodorant salve.

Everybody suffers more or less from bodily odors. These odors are offensive to the people from whom they emanate, as well as to all who come in contact with them in a business or social way.

Spiro Powder gives freedom from these odors and renders the body clean and healthful, for these odors are the result of dirt, sweat, and filth.

It may be applied to the body directly to the skin, or to the clothes or garments. It is effective in either case.

It is odorless. It is not a talcum mixture. It is the only preparation that will destroy the odors of perspiration. For the good it will do, there is no preparation in the world that equals it.

HEALS AND SWEETS THE FEET.

Spiro Powder cures Sores, Tired, Tended Sweat, and other skin diseases. The result is immediate and the cure is permanent. It is the only guaranteed foot preparation made. In fact Spiro Powder is guaranteed to do all that is claimed for it. Try it for Chafing and Friction. Price 25 cents; all drug stores. Write for free samples. Mail orders are promptly filled.

Spiro Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

### Sale of Ladies' Handkerchiefs.

More styles than we can enumerate. Large and embroidered—of all—per cent and fancy hemstitched—lace and ruffled—scores of other styles—all of fine cambric—some with pure linen centers.

4 Handkerchiefs at ..... 2c  
12 or 22c a dozen. 3c  
24 Handkerchiefs at ..... 3c  
36 Handkerchiefs at ..... 5c  
50c a dozen. 7c  
10c and 12c Handkerchiefs at ..... 12c  
12c and 18c Handkerchiefs at ..... 15c  
20c and 25c Handkerchiefs at ..... 15c

### Ladies' \$1, \$1.50 and \$2 Waists for 49c

A price smash without a parallel—absolute choice of any of our finest waists that are spread out on the twelve large tables in our mammoth cloak department—waists that were \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2, and some worth more—all at 49c.

Immensely valuable in all colors—there are more than two waists to a customer. Come for a walk for the best choice. Take any that you like best at

49c



## Florodora Shirt Waist Suits

A grand climax of this season's offerings—ladies' handsome Florodora Shirt Waist Suits—styles that have gained greatest favor in the Eastern fashion centers—worth \$4 and \$5 and \$6—all cut to \$2.00—an offer with but one aim and object—to make a complete clearance of all that remains of that recent important purchase we told you about.

The lot comprises 450 shirt waist suits—sailor blouse style or shirt waist styles—new decaded dip front—triple ruffle graduated flounce, trimmed with insertions—stitched straps of pique or lawn tuckings—patterns are black grounds with white figures—white grounds and black figures—grass linen colors, pink, blue, lavender, etc.—all sizes—just the suit for all eatings—chic, tasty and serviceable—\$4 and \$5 and \$6 values, remember—Monday at

2.00  
Worth \$4,  
\$5 and \$6

### CUBAN PARROTS.

Again tomorrow we will supply all comers with these clever Cuban Parrots—young, hardy birds in bright plumage—who make good talkers and are very popular—worth \$3.75—special, while they last.

### Parrot Cages—a new line at extremely low prices.

### Specials for WORKINGMEN.

Male court money go as far as possible. Buy where you can get the best. We have a special line of bargains for Monday that will convince all workingmen that Famous is the store of all stores for them.

1000 pairs Men's Pants—good substance, casings and chevrons in a great variety of patterns—all strong—tailored—regular value \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.00—new cut to

95c

100 pairs Men's Pants—at less than the cost of the old—wears \$1.00—\$1.25 and \$1.50—new cut to

69c

Men's Cottonade Pants—strong and good—wears \$1.25 and \$1.50—new cut to

35c

100 dozen Blue Denim Jumpers—cut full large and all double stitched—seams and regular 50c—quality

35c

200 dozen Blue Denim Overalls—with or without aprons—guaranteed fast color—regular pants legs all double stitched—wears \$1.00—\$1.25 and \$1.50—new cut to

35c

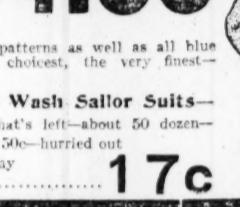
50 dozen Brown Duck Overalls made double-front and sold reg—

25c

### FINEST KNEE SUITS IN THE HOUSE

A Grand Offer—Choice of the very best Boys' Knee Pant Suits in the house—some reserved—others were \$4, \$5 and \$6—now cut to 40c—about 7 to 16 years—the choicer productions of America's best boys' tailors—swell domestic and imported fabrics in a world of fashionable patterns as well as all blue serges and clay worsteds. The best, the choicer, the very finest—

4.65



### Basement Pickings.

Frames—for making your own screens—all sizes, with serws and metal corners—all complete—worth up to 40c—while they last.

17c

\$3.00 Knee Suits—cut to

1.65

90c

2.00 Knee Suits—cut to

1.7c

1000 pairs Blue Denim Jumpers—cut full large and all double stitched—seams and regular 50c—quality

35c

200 dozen Blue Denim Overalls—with or without aprons—guaranteed fast color—regular pants legs all double stitched—wears \$1.00—\$1.25 and \$1.50—new cut to

35c

Chair Seats—upholstered and micro-carved—all sizes and shapes—

49c

Mason Jars—pints and quarts per dozen—

49c

Notion Specials.

Frames—for making your own screens—all sizes, with serws and metal corners—all complete—worth up to 40c—while they last.

17c

Victor English Pins—

3c

Step ladder Chairs—spindle back—worth

83c

Lawn Benches—not varnished—

49c

Table—while they last—

17c

Large Size Pin Cubes—either black or

white—

5c

Large Size Pin Cubes—either black or

white—

2c

Extra Quality Hump Hooks—

2c

Stockinet Dress Shields—all sizes—

3c

Stockinet Dress Shields—all sizes—

3c

Warranted water proof—pair—

3c

All kinds of Machine Needles—

3c

Mosquito Net—

3c

Notion Specials.

Four great lines, worth

up to 18c, each, will

be offered Monday at

Famous at

10c

The Lots Comprise—

Ladies' Fast Black Cotton Hose—plain or drop

stitch—

Ladies' Fast Tan Colored Hose—with double

gold, heel and toe—

Ladies' Fast Tan Colored Hose—narrow rib—size up to 9½

Ladies' Black Hose—with white dots, stripes

and figures.

10c

Hosiery Specials.

Four great lines, worth

up to 18c, each, will

be offered Monday at

Famous at

10c

The Greatest Want Medium  
West of the Mississippi.  
26,101 People's Popular Wants appeared in the  
Post-Dispatch during July.  
Over 6000 more than the next largest.

# ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

358 Gateways to Happiness.

That many Druggists in St. Louis will take  
your ads for P.-D. Wants.

There are none better.

PART TWO

SUNDAY MORNING—ST. LOUIS—AUGUST 11, 1901

PAGES 1-8

SUNDAY Post-Dispatch  
AUGUST 11.

Including  
The Sunday Post-Dispatch Song,  
THE GIRL WHO BROKE MY HEART."

Also the regular 4-page Colored Comic  
Weekly and a 12-page Magazine,  
Illustrated with Half-Tone  
and Line Cuts.

...42 PAGES IN ALL...

BE SURE  
Your Newsdealer Gives You All.

INDEX OF NEWS AND FEATURES  
PART I.

Pages  
1—Story of the Birth of Lawton City, the  
Metropolis of the New Indian Territory, With a  
Population of 20,000.  
2—Government Orders to Get Log Book of the  
Famous Chesapeake.  
3—Glib Liberated Her Father From Insane Asylum.  
4—Theatrical News.  
5—Baptist Church Century Old.  
6—Unveiling of Confederate Monument at Spring-  
field, Faded Forty Days.  
7—Misison World's Fair Commissioners to Ex-  
hibit at Charlton.  
8—Gas That Did Not Explode May Take the  
Place of Coal.  
9—Pittsburg Cigar Dealers Say Cigarette Habit  
Among Women Has Increased to an Alarming  
Extent.  
10—State Island Will Try Oil to Exterminate the  
Mosquito.

PART II.

1—Hard Blow Aimed at Strikers' Homes by  
East St. Louis Society.  
2—Gambler and Public Have Only Praise for  
Dead Empress.  
3—Jurists Divided on Park Site for World's Fair.  
4—Publican's Grain Pools.  
5—Misison World's Fair Commissioners to Ex-  
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8—State Island Will Try Oil to Exterminate the  
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PART III.

1—The American People Await Decision of  
Fidelity Court of Inquiry.  
2—Fugitive, Ex-Repentant by Navy  
Department, Ex-Repentant by Navy  
Gold Stolen From San Franck Mint Recovered.  
2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8—Post-Dispatch Want Ads.

PART IV.

Sunday Magazine.

Pages  
1—Listening to the Band in Tower Grove Sunday.  
2—A Woman's Story of the Crime and Arrest of  
Packer.  
3—Gambler and Public Have Only Praise for  
Dead Empress.  
4—Misison World's Fair Commissioners to Ex-  
hibit at Charlton.  
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Extent.  
8—State Island Will Try Oil to Exterminate the  
Mosquito.

PART V.

Post-Dispatch Funny Side.

THOS. DONNER SHOT HIMSELF.

Young Man in Poor Health Chose to  
End This Life.

Thomas R. Donner, aged 21 years, tall  
and not strong, shot himself through the  
heart at 11:40 o'clock last night and died  
almost instantly.

The dead was committed at the residence  
of his brother, John Donner, of 278 Franklin  
Av., with whom he boarded.

The young man repaired to a toilet room  
for the purpose.

Donner was unmarried. He was employed  
as a shoemaker by the Peters Shoe Co.

The body reached the morgue at 1:30  
o'clock this morning.

For several months he had not been in  
good health and was under the care of  
Dr. E. C. Harris.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

FAIR.

Thomas—Fair today and Monday; northwesterly  
winds.

Iowa—Showers today; Monday, fair; easterly  
winds, becoming variable.

Kansas—Occasional showers today; fair  
temperature, Monday, fair; southeasterly winds.

Nebraska—Showers and cooler in eastern portion;  
fair and warmer in western portion today; Monday, fair; westerly winds.

Illinois—Fair today, with rising temperature in  
northern portion. Monday, fair; variable winds.

Arkansas—Fair today; Monday, fair; variable winds.

Western Texas and New Mexico—Showers and  
thunderstorms in northern portion; fair in south-  
ern portion today and probably Monday; cooler to-  
day; variable winds.

## ANARCHISTS TRAP AN ITALIAN SPY

He Was Seeking to Lure  
Them to Death.

SENT OUT BY HIS GOVERNMENT

FURNISHED MONEY TO PAY  
THEIR WAY TO EUROPE.

A Search of His Pockets Revealed Let-  
ters With Full Details of the  
Plot—Others Spies Who Have  
Fallen Into Anarchist  
Hands.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 10.—A scheme  
whereby it was intended to lure several  
Paterson Anarchists back to Italy and  
there to punish them for the murder of  
King Humbert was discovered last week  
by members of the society of "The Right  
of Existence." They not only captured the  
man who was sent by the Italian consul to  
carry out the scheme and secured a con-  
fession from him, but they obtained docu-  
mentary evidence of the most elaborate and  
extensive plans for the averted of the  
death of a ruler ever conceived by any  
government.

This man, whose name is Raffaele Degli  
Innocente, is the fifth spy the Anarchists  
have discovered and exposed. They say  
that they know of several others. Innocente,  
they claim, is the cleverest and most  
dangerous one they have yet captured.

Innocente's plan was nothing less than  
the sending of a number of Anarchists over  
to Italy, plentifully supplied with money, to  
assassinate the present King. As soon as  
they were in Italy, he intended to have  
them be warned of coming raids.

Operators Mangia, Hynes, Murphy and  
Cohen—Charged with making telegraph  
connections with guilty knowledge of what  
was transpiring.

Acting Capt. Shields and Policeman  
Dwyer—Charged with acting as messengers  
in warning disorderly houses of "tipped"  
raids by Parkhurst Society.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—The long-sought  
"John Doe" is alleged to have been found  
in the person of Edward Glennon, confidante  
and aid of Chief of Police Devery. They  
were at Saratoga together this morning.

"John Doe" is accused of collecting tribute  
from gamblers, saloon men and immoral  
women in return for police protection.  
As a consequence of the exposure the  
wildest excitement swept through the  
police department, the day and night, and  
there are sensational rumors of violent  
arrests of police officials. It is believed  
that Gov. Odell will remove Police Commissioner  
Murphy, so as to discharge Devery,  
and that the police will be reorganized by the  
city, with a chief of police.

Innocente, who had been hanging around  
the offices of La Question Sociale, pretended  
to be in full sympathy with the work  
of the Anarchists. He was trusted implicitly.  
Everybody believed he was beginning to  
think of going over to their side. Finally he  
offered to pay the fare and all the  
expenses of three of the comrades if they  
would go with him. Innocente's plan was  
also stipulated that in case one should fall  
in the attempt the others would try to  
make it up.

The exposure came swiftly, but it was  
Rudds on gamblers led by Justice Jerome  
had failed and all police officials were in  
danger of being arrested. The Parkhurst  
Society had been told that a private de-  
tective named Edward Whitney, acting for  
the gamblers, had secured a bribe. Devery  
and Dillon set out to entrap Whitney. They  
succeeded and in the doing of it uncovered  
Innocente.

Whitney Tells  
the Whole Story.

Whitney and his partner, Bergdorff, were  
arrested for tipping off the raid of the  
Mafia.

According to him "John Doe" is Edward  
Glennon, ward man for Deputy Commis-  
sioner Devery, and is ward man and vice  
captain of the Tenderson precinct station.

Glennon, according to Whitney, is the  
representative of the law.

Whitney says, worked hand and  
glove with him as the representative of  
the gamblers. They had their meeting  
at the Tenderson station.

Whitney's reports went to the persons he  
represented—the poorhouse men. What  
he represents is the poorhouse men.

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glove with him as the representative of  
the gamblers. They had their meeting  
at the Tenderson station.

He let Moss confer with Justice  
Jerome under certain conditions.

Moss conferred with Justice  
Jerome under certain conditions.

While Whitney was awaiting an answer  
to his message to Justice Jerome he was  
seen in the Tombs by reporters.

On Account  
of Bad Faith.

"What has impelled you to confess?"  
asked the reporter.

"These people," shouted Whitney, "promised  
me that they would talk after me. They  
promised me that they'd get half for me.  
I've concluded they are going to throw me  
overboard."

"I've got a wife and two children," he  
continued, "and I don't want to be separated  
from them. I am going to get out  
of here, and I am going to get out  
of here."

"Another thing that  
they are going to do is to get  
locked up. He knew absolutely nothing  
about the police and the law, and if they  
got within 50 miles of any city where  
they are, it would be an injustice. I have told Justice Jerome  
so, and I think he will be released."

## POLICE EXPOSE IN NEW YORK

The Long-Sought "John Doe"  
Has Been Found.

CLOSE TO CHIEF DEVERY.

CONFESION MADE BY A DETECTIVE  
UNDER ARREST.

It May Bring About the Removal of  
Commissioner Murphy, and Impli-  
cates Many Prominent Of-  
ficials of the Force.

THE PERSONS IMPLICATED.

Deputy Commissioners Devery—Charged  
with issuing orders to operators to make  
any connections over police wires requested  
and to give information to the police  
about the names of persons who had  
been shot and killed.

Capt. Flood—Charged with warning dis-  
orderly houses of impending raids.

Capt. Moynihan—Charged with receiving  
and disseminating information of projected  
raids of police.

Operators Mangia, Hynes, Murphy and  
Cohen—Charged with making telegraph  
connections with guilty knowledge of what  
was transpiring.

Acting Capt. Shields and Policeman  
Dwyer—Charged with acting as messengers  
in warning disorderly houses of "tipped"  
raids by Parkhurst Society.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 10.—The billion-  
dollar Steel Trust has returned the blow  
delivered by the strike order of the  
Amalgamated Association.

It was delivered at the towns, at the  
homes and friends of the powerful labor  
organization.

It is now determined that the trust can  
earn larger dividends for its shareholders  
by centering its works. It is obviously  
cheaper to operate one big mill than two  
of half the capacity. So the mills which  
are the foundations of many of the minor  
towns in the ironworks district are to be  
dismantled and the machinery moved to  
centers like Chicago, Pittsburg and  
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## AQUATICS • RACING • GENERAL SPORT NEWS

NORTH END CREW  
WON BARGE RACE

It Was Most Thrilling Contest of the Day.

## CENTURY TOOK TWO EVENTS

## ITS WIN OF JUNIOR FOUR IS CONTESTED.

Opening Day of Western Amateur Rowing Association's Meeting Was Largely Attended and Club Enthusiasm Ran High.

There was more visible rooting for the Century Boat Club than for any other member of the Southwestern Amateur Rowing Association at the annual regatta on Creve Coeur Lake yesterday afternoon and, according to the decisions of the referee, this club won two of the five races rowed.

The winners were the junior four and the senior pair.

The North End Rowing Club's crew won the junior barge race.

John Joachim, of St. Louis Rowing Club, took the single scull event.

The open single quarter-mile dash was also Joachim's victory.

The Century Rowing Club's four finished first in the event for fours, but owing to the fact that the boat passed outside the stakes and made open water between him and his next competitor, the referee gave the race to the Century crew, No. 2, which came in second.

This decision was protested and an appeal was made to the executive board of the association, which held a meeting, but failed to arrive at a decision.

It was decided, however, that the race may be rowed over this morning.

The barge race was one of the finest ever seen, located on the lake.

It was through without a hitch, with seven crews in the contest, and every barge keeping its own water like a swimmer.

The race was the most exciting and the finish thrilling.

The winning crew was made up of R. Hanley, two, J. D. Koenig, No. 2, John No. 3, Frank Zimmermann, No. 4, J. Kirtzman, No. 5, and W. Mass, stroke. F. E. Gasser was coxswain, steering his craft like a seaman.

Barge Race Was  
Splendidly Rowed.

The event was over the straightaway course, three-quarters of a mile, finishing at the float.

At the crack of the pistol the seven barges took to the water almost simultaneously, the St. Louis crew perceptibly ahead.

It was a fight from the first.

Every coxswain held his craft true, and there was no danger of a collision or interference at any time.

Everyone had an equal chance so far as the water spacing went.

It was simply a matter of muscle.

At the first quarter flag the boats were fairly well ahead, with the North End crew near the rear.

St. Louis was pulling desperately to hold the lead, while the North End was fighting for a showing, the oarsmen hitting an even stroke and making a steady climb toward the front.

The North End Century rooters wild, and hundreds on shore who wore big cardboard badges boasting that crew shouted encouragement to their own.

But a few rods beyond the quarter stake, a surprise party happened.

The North End Six, who had appeared to be large, were an occasional crab, got down to business.

Hitting a rhythmic stroke of about 34 to the minute, they began to push their boat well up toward the front.

Every stroke meant a long, steady, sweeping stroke.

There was no more crabbing.

It was nothing but rowing.

The six pulled together like a machine.

St. Louis, the leaders, who fought desperately to maintain their advantage, but could not attain the uniformity, and which 'the North End' had at their work.

The race half over, the North End boat moved ahead.

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St. Louis, the leaders, who fought desperately to maintain their advantage, but could not attain the uniformity, and which 'the North End' had at their work.

The rest of the race was a spurt for all, with the North End boys holding their own. The barges finished in a bunch, the winner scarcely a length to spare, with the Century second and the Central, Western, St. Louis and Mound City finishing in the order named.

The opening event, a mile and a half, with a turn, between seven crews of four, was not so smoothly pulled off.

The boat, full of shells, after the start, got into a mixup, and two of them gave it up.

At the other five came back up the course, one at a time, and at the end of the way was struck, losing its rudder.

Nearly every crew charged that one or more of the others had been to blame.

When the tangle finally was straightened out, the Century crew No. 1 and the Western, No. 2, were the only ones left.

They had lost the stroke and with it their enthusiasm.

The boys rested on their oars and watched the rest of the bunch get away in some approaching decent shape.

After this it was a fairly good race.

The St. Louis and the North End, at the rate of 34 to the minute, lost its bearings and steered too far east, passing just outside the course.

The crowd ashore warned the boys not to rudder.

After this they got out into the lake and kept the course.

The Mound City four made the turn first, with the St. Louis boat following closely. Shortly after the turn the North End boys took the lead and held it all the way up the home stretch, finishing a length in advance of Century No. 2.

St. Louis Boat

Struck Craft.

Just before the finish the St. Louis boat struck the craft of the Century No. 1 crew, losing in the course, and tore away the latter's rudder.

There was a great outcry against the St. Louis Club's boat having gone outside the course.

After Umpire J. J. Karl awarded first place to the Century, No. 2, which finished second, and second place to the St. Louis, which finished first, the decision was appealed by the St. Louis Club to the association.

On the 10th the St. Louis Club sent a single scull. They were John Joachim, St. Louis Rowing Club; F. E. Gasser, North End Rowing Club, and Ernest J. Hess, Century Boat Club.

Single Skull Dash

Was Pretty Event

One of the prettiest struggles of the day was the quarter-mile dash for single sculls.

John Joachim, Fred Hess, F. E. Gasser, R. Mirtching, and Guss Rapp were the contestants.

The club gives \$100 in added money during the first four weeks, or eight days of racing.

The course was from the first quarter back to the boat.

## WINNERS OF JUNIOR PAIR AT CREVE COEUR YESTERDAY



Photographed by the Post-Dispatch.

CHAS. GALLE, JR., BOW; HENRY GALLE, STROKE.

## It Was Most Thrilling Contest of the Day.

## CENTURY TOOK TWO EVENTS

## ITS WIN OF JUNIOR FOUR IS CONTESTED.

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The winners were the junior four and the senior pair.

The North End Rowing Club's crew won the junior barge race.

John Joachim, of St. Louis Rowing Club, took the lead in the first quarter and made open water between him and his next competitor.

This order was kept to the finish of the brief race, Mirtching being third. The senior pair.

Junior four—Century No. 2 won, St. Louis second, Mound City third. Time, 9m. 38s.

Junior single—John Joachim won, R. Mirtching, second, E. J. Hess, third. Time, 11m. 12s.

Junior pair—Century No. 2, John Joachim, won, Guss Rapp, second, R. Mirtching, third. Time, 1m. 36s.

Senior pair—Century No. 2, John Joachim, won, Guss Rapp, second, R. Mirtching, third. Time, 1m. 36s.

Senior single—Century No. 2, John Joachim, won, Guss Rapp, second, R. Mirtching, third. Time, 1m. 36s.

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# SUBURBAN WORLD'S FAIR OFFICE

## COCKRELL IS DEAD

FORMER BRILLIANT LAWYER CONCLUDED LIFE AS A PAUPER.

### DISSIPATION RUINED CAREER

He Held Responsible Offices in East St. Louis, but Infatuation for Women Caused Downfall.

Felix G. Cockrell died yesterday at poor house of Marion County, Ill.

His end, as a pauper, was in striking contrast to the brilliancy of the early part of his career.

He was once postmaster of East St. Louis.

He was for many years corporation counsel of East St. Louis.

His private practice yielded him over \$10,000 a year.

Infatuation for a woman who was not his wife was the turning point in his career.

Dissipation, paralysis and poverty followed.

Cockrell had the best prospects of any attorney who ever practiced in East St. Louis.

This unqualified judgment was expressed Tuesday by former State's Attorney Martin L. Baker when he was told that Cockrell was dead.

He attained a prominence and acquired a practice which were equal to the prominence and practice of any attorney in southern Illinois.

Mr. Cockrell came to East St. Louis from Marion County, where he was elected M. M. Stephens to a seat in the legislature the first time. When Mr. Stephens was elected he looked about for an attorney whom he could appoint.

The campaign had been a heated one and he wanted one who had been born in Marion County, but he had demonstrated that he had ability, he received the appointment.

He held the office until the selection of Henry F. Bader to succeed Mayor Stephens in 1892.

During these years the annual income of Mr. Cockrell was about \$8000 a year. He received \$2000 from the city and all the additional practice he had was derived from clients that he had.

Family ties had been broken, but he was married again and had a son, who had enjoyed his friendship when he was in health and prosperous.

He had been left helpless and a collection was taken up among the lawyers of East St. Louis to send him to the county farm and pay for his keep there.

It was the wife of one of his relatives assisting to send him to St. Mary's Hospital. It was kept there until the time when he was sent to the Marion County poorhouse.

An attempt was made to force the St. Clair County authorities to take care of him, but they would not do so.

At the last meeting of the board of supervisors a bill was presented to the St. Clair County commissioners by Marion County for the keep of Cockrell, but it was rejected.

Ten days ago he was partially overcome by the hoarseness. His condition gradually became worse.

Cockrell's wife is living with his brother at Kinnmund, Ill.

**MEN FOUGHT ABOUT A RING**

To Settle Its Ownership James Smith of East St. Louis Fatally Cut

Alexander Park.

Alexander Park of 1034 Trendley avenue, East St. Louis, was slashed with a knife and fatally injured yesterday afternoon by James Smith.

The cutting followed a quarrel over the possession of a ring which both claimed.

They are employed at the Tudor Iron Works. When they quit work yesterday afternoon they met outside the fence which surrounds the plant and quarreled about the ring.

Park knocked Smith down. Smith drew a pocket knife with a long, keen blade, and sliced it across the abdomen, making a gash 12 inches long.

Park would probably have been killed had it not been for a watchman of the company.

The watchman did not arrest Smith because the trouble occurred outside of the plant, his wife has argued.

Park was taken to the station at the Miller's boarding house near by and Dr. Applewhite was called to treat him.

**ALTON NEWS.**

Miss David Johnston of Decatur is trying to collect a bill of \$400 from the City of Alton for caring for her son, who was born in Alton.

The mother nursed her son while he was ill, and after his recovery asked the City of Alton to pay the bill.

At the idea of paying the bill, but the woman will employ a lawyer and try to force the city to pay the bill.

The bill of \$400 is paid against the city by B. S. Smith, a farmer, who attended a smallpox patient who was a member of the Alton Commercial Club, and who had an opinion on the matter from the club.

John Flory, one of the well-known old soldiers of Illinois, died at the home of his sister, Mrs. John Flory, of East St. Louis, Saturday morning. Mr. Flory is 72 years old.

He was a well-known character in G. A. R. circles. He came to St. Louis in 1861 and was taken in by students. He remains were shipped to his home, his wife, last night, and the funeral will take place on Monday.

Rev. J. B. Smith, a missionary, just returned from China, will speak in the First Presbyterian Church on Sunday evening. He has been among the Chinese, and of his experiences during the late trouble.

The little trouble between Mr. and Mrs. Henry Parton of Washington street fell, while at play Saturday night.

A group of men on the board of directors of Shurtliff College have been called with the idea of making a report on the buildings that will be made about the buildings of the college.

That school has stood for the past 60 years, and it is proposed that the buildings of the college, part of the country, will be repaired and the rest replaced and resurfaced.

The grounds of the school will be resurfaced.

The grounds of the school next month. Shurtliff College will start next month on the most promising oil well in the country.

For lack of funds, the college is now, though temporarily, made by friends, a good financial condition.

Saturday was a big day at the Plaza Chautauqua. The weather was warm. The young people's religious societies of the city, St. Louis, and surrounding towns, were entertained by the members of the Christian Endeavor Society.

The members of the Commercial Club have made arrangements to have a large meeting at the Hotel Four Hundred to raise money for the poor.

Several cities where street fairs are being held, too, for certain "graffitis" who are working to raise money.

The miners at the Glendale mine went out on strike.

The miners of the mine of the discharge of an engineer, have returned to work pending arbitration of the dispute.

The miners of Belleville filed suit, at the 10th circuit, yesterday against J. Thomas, the manager of the mine, and was taken in by students. The miners were shipped to their home, his wife, last night, and the funeral will take place on Monday.

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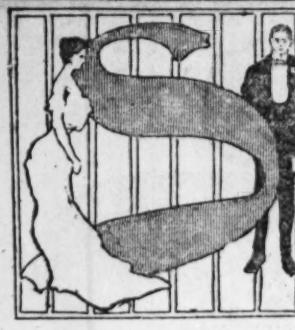
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# SOCIETY

Preparations are going on apace, I hear, for the first of the long list of fashionable autumn weddings—that of Miss Clemente Clark, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Fallon Clark, to Mr. Edward L. Adreon. Although it has not yet been formally announced, the date for the ceremony has been set for Wednesday, Sept. 15.

Mr. Adreon has given the repartition of being one of the most accomodating young men in society, has obligingly turned his residence over to the bride, who will be no bitch about the final arrangements. The wedding is to take place at 6 o'clock in the afternoon at St. Rose's Church in the parish in which the Clark's reside.

There are to be a great many invitations issued, and the bride's father, who believe, there will merely be a supper and a small reception for the relatives and bridal party, at the Clark residence.

Miss Clark, I am sure, will be a fascinating pretty little bride, and the bridegroom, I am told, is a good-looking fellow, Charlie Michel of Cincinnati, who was Miss Marie Von Phul until last April, has been invited to serve as matron of honor, but it has not been officially announced who will attend. Some of the bridesmaids are Misses Minnie Berthold, Helen Douglas, Lila Douglas, and Nedra Neumann, a modynamically attractive girl. The design of the gowns will be well kept a secret, but of course, will be charming.

Mr. Adreon, Will and Alice Clark, and several other men will attend the groom, and the bride's small sister, Miss Hattie Clark, will be flower girl.

Miss Clark is very sensible, by the way, to the fact that the wedding will be held in the month even if the weather is not to be a little warm. October is cool, it's true, but good gracious, what a grand scramble the bridegroom will have to make to find a suitable who like to go to everything. There will be the P. Ball, of course, and the big dance, receive half a dozen big evening receptions for those of next season's debutantes who want to enjoy the fun from the very beginning of the winter.

Miss Clark is simply overwhelming, and just to think that the bridegroom's are—Miss Sommerville, Misses Mary and Mabel Curry, Miss Modena Willard (the lovely young sister-in-law of Dr. A. V. Ewing), Miss Helen Douglas, Miss Lindsay, and a dozen others whose names are more or less familiar.

An engagement which is a great surprise to a few stay-at-home girls to whom it was announced last week, and which may possibly culminate in an October wedding, is that of Miss Clemente Michel (the charming sis of Mr. Charlie Michel) to Dr. Philip Von Phul, brother of Mrs. Charles Michel.

There is there is yet another engagement to be soon announced within that circle of relatives, but whether it will also end in an October celebration, I do not know.

The new swimming school on Grand avenue, which is a great rendezvous for fair femininity in St. Louis as Union Market has been heretofore on Tuesday evenings.

As one very imposing grande dame said to me last spring, "Even if I do predecease one of the most hospitable homes in Westmoreland, I will have a little 'galaxy' of my own."

And the Jumbies are more numerous. In fact, there is often a lovely layer of them on the surface of the pool.

There is, however, a week or two, once a week, but in the interim the Jumbies grow and multiply. The electric lights at the swimming school are a great attraction, and as they must bump and fall, the result is inevitable. If only there were some place else for them to land. But there is not.

And so it forms a most fascinating diversion for the Looker-on, the grand duchess of Society, as they were, are among and between and around the floating kicking colony of Buglets. Really, the most delightful performance. Not particularly appetizing.

Miss E. R. Hoyt's departure for the sea, after a long and most languid sojourn in the ranks of the woe, whilst enthusiasts who are remaining in town this summer. Mrs. Hoyt is ever a particularly charming hostess, and has added a new touch to my own marketing, and to my neighbors' second-hand market Tuesday morning than I could hear in a year of reading at home.

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## CYCLIST RACED WITH A TIGER

Paris Author Narrowly Escapes Horrible Death.

### M. ROSNY WAS THE HERO

HE RODE THROUGH ENDLESS OBSTACLES WITH BEAST AT HIS TIRE.

Though He Escaped Unscathed, for a Week After He Had Awful Dreams and Nightmares.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.

(Copyright 1901.)  
PARIS, Aug. 10.—A race for life on a bicycle from the man-eating tiger sounds more like a description of an incident from the latest thrilling story for boys than an adventure in real life, yet M. H. Rosny, the noted French author, traveler and sportsman, who has just returned to Paris from a tour among the islands of the Malay peninsula, has been relating the story of his race with a tiger.

"One evening," he writes in a Paris daily, "we landed on a clearing called Nieuwihuys, and on getting up next morning I found that my host was already ahead. A little later I was prowling about the plantation buildings, when my attention was attracted by a bicycle gleaming under a shed. I could not resist the temptation—I had not ridden since leaving France. So I sped along among the rice and coffee fields in the dark and, as I was passing, a tiger had issued from the jungle."

"After going about six miles I left the plantation behind me, following the track of bullock wagons into the heart of a forest, where I at last stopped."

#### MURIOUS BEAST AT HIS HEELS.

"While I was enjoying the exquisite beauty of the place, there was a crunching of branches and I became conscious that something massive but lightfooted was approaching. Thirty yards from where I sat a tiger had issued from the jungle."

"I dared not move a finger. To touch my cycle, my host, or the tiger was impossible without attracting the attention of the brute, and in two leaps he would be upon me."

"With extreme nonchalance the tiger now turned toward the depths of the forest. I could hear it no longer. I tore from my hillside camp and, after a long and intervening obstacles, caught the bicycle and ran alongside, my hands on the handlebars."

"In a flash, as I was jumping on the saddle, I caught sight of the great long body crouching for the leap. I heard the tiger at the moment when it noted me and in the minute space between the first and the second bound I got myself well started and rode for the forest, making a second descent, crashing and swishing in the branches and leaves on the ground."

"In my haste, half of my bones failed to meet me in the torso, and as I was riding with the two hooks turned under. If I missed a pedal, I was up with my hands and feet, and passed several more powerful strokes that overcame the weight of starting with a very high gear."

"I found myself in the tiger very near. The next time I felt the wind of his fall. A second later his shoulder or paw touched the tire and made me swerve."

#### TRUE BARS

"The next leap, I thought, and the great beast will land one my shoulders and crush me down. But he didn't."

"What I no longer feared or even thought of now happened—I lost one pedal, then both, and I was in some trouble, but on account of the delay a claw once more frayed my back tire."

"At this instant we came to a very narrow road, and the board was six inches over an irrigation canal. The wheels went over it, true as an arrow. The passage must have been made for me, for it was behind me, for I felt him to be farther off."

"We were now between two fields of bananas. A small tree had been cut and thrown on the road, and was working with its branches, leaves and all. It completely barred the way. There was nothing to do but try to get over the top. I sailed right in furiously, and though nearly thrown over, I succeeded in recovering my balance—went on, on, reached a small ball. At a turning of the road the plantation buildings came in view."

"I turned and saw the tiger had abandoned the race. But when I shot amid the group of my friends, fell and scrambled to my feet, completely out of breath and my eyes bulging with fear, I had the round in the expectation of finding the brute in the air. All I could gasp was 'The tiger—where is the tiger?'

"My friends had not seen it, and the first one in the road being over a mile away I had been alone in the race for some distance."

"There are records of similar escapes by human beings, especially in the case of Rosny, he believes he is the only man who has ever raced against a tiger on a bicycle. As he himself confesses, he is very proud of it. Nevertheless, he is not anxious to renew the experience."

"For a week afterward," he said, "I ran the tiger again every day—dreams and awful nightmares, and every time I passed in front of my mirror I saw myself as haggard as a lunatic."

#### VISITORS AT CHAUTAUQUA.

Large Crowds in Attendance, Many of Them From St. Louis.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

CHAUTAUQUA, Aug. 10.—This has been the most successful Sunday Day at Chautauqua in the memory of man. The program of the morning included the devotional services led by Rev. Jay A. Ford of Jerseyville, the kindergarten school, chorus class and School of Languages.

Following the entertainment platform addresses were delivered by representatives of the Young People's Societies.

At 4 o'clock a roundtable was conducted by the Young People's Societies and half an hour later the afternoon roundtable session in the Hall of Philosophy, with Mrs. Ranney as chairman.

During the afternoon entertainment was given by the Arion Ladies' Quartet and Mrs. W. W. Stutman.

After the entertainment Rev. Frank Foster gave a lecture on "Life in Tropical Africa."

Many visitors arrived at Chautauqua today, and the great number came from St. Louis. St. Louisans are in evidence at Assembly Hotel, the following having registered: Mrs. J. C. Lindsey, Mrs. E. Slover and wife, A. E. Whittaker, Mrs. M. T. Baird and wife, A. E. Ralston, George L. Luce, J. R. Smith, Mrs. A. S. Meadmore, Noble Evans, H. Bickham, J. N. Evans, T. Field, Misses Grace L. Hickman, Ruth E. Hickman, Charles E. Hickman, C. Seigler, Emily S. Woods, Blanche E. Ragland, Laura M. Kinsey, Helen E. Woods, Katherine Gundel, Mary Hert, Grace Van Peet.

Among other recent arrivals at the hotel are the following: the Misses Mabel C. and Ethel White, Mrs. Louis L. Luce, Wm. Brown, Clarksville, Mo.; L. E. Williams, Miss Majorie Bettis, Miss Edna Aiston, Miss Minnie M. Sudbrook, Belleville.

Francis Franks of St. Louis has joined his son at the cottage of Mrs. N. B. Pease.

Prof. R. F. Glosup of Brighton, Ill., principal of the city schools, arrived today.

Henry Loud of Vicksburg is on the grounds.

# CLEAN SWEEP

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

## SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

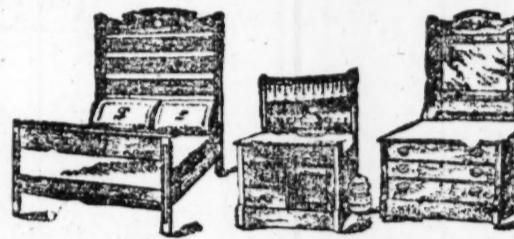
Once more the big broom is at work. Its appearance of friends and patrons. They know what it means--prices are cut to the core--a genuine feast of bar

### EVERY DEPARTMENT IS AGLOW

We've 85 Solid Oak

Combination Bookcases, like cut, well made and nicely finished—

We'll Clean 'Em Out at \$7.98



### Bargains in Bed-Room Sets.

42 Bedroom Sets, 3 pieces; like cut, hardwood, well made, worth \$16.00. We'll Clean 'Em Out at \$11.75

24 Bedroom Sets, solid oak, nicely finished, worth \$20.00—We'll Clean 'Em Out at \$14.50

14 Bedroom Sets, different patterns, with large French plate mirrors, worth \$35.00—We'll Clean 'Em Out at \$25.00

18 three-piece Parlor Suits, covered in beautiful damask, worth \$18.00. We'll Clean 'Em Out at \$10.75

12 three-piece Parlor Suits, covered in rich silk damask, worth \$25.00. We'll Clean 'Em Out at \$16.00

14 five-piece Parlor Suits, mahogany finished frames, silk tapestry covering, worth \$26.00—We'll Clean 'Em Out at \$16.50

is always hailed with delight by our many thousands a clean sweep of all odds and ends. Profits disappear gains for the money-saving public.

### WITH BARGAIN ENTHUSIASM.

We've 45 Solid Oak

China Closets, like cut, mirror top and bent glass ends—

We'll Clean 'Em Out at \$13.75



### Bargains in Parlor Suits.

18 three-piece Parlor Suits, covered in beautiful damask, worth \$18.00. We'll Clean 'Em Out at \$10.75

12 three-piece Parlor Suits, covered in rich silk damask, worth \$25.00. We'll Clean 'Em Out at \$16.00

14 five-piece Parlor Suits, mahogany finished frames, silk tapestry covering, worth \$26.00—We'll Clean 'Em Out at \$16.50

18 three-piece Extension Tables, like cut, oak, nicely finished—

We'll Clean 'Em Out at \$3.98

12 Bed Lounges, beautiful frames, like cut, oak, worth \$25.00. We'll Clean 'Em Out at \$13.75

12 Bed Lounges, beautiful frames, like cut, oak, worth \$25.00. We'll Clean 'Em Out at \$13.75

12 Bed Lounges, extra large size, like cut, oak, worth \$32.00. We'll Clean 'Em Out at \$14.00

12 Bed Lounges, like cut, oak, nicely finished frames, like cut, oak, worth \$25.00. We'll Clean 'Em Out at \$13.75

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ONE CENT  
A WORD  
Be as Brief as  
You Like.  
ALL DRUGGISTS.



## FOR EXCHANGE

One Cent a Word.

**BED** WANTED—For exchange, bed, lounge and wardrobe for brass or iron bed. Ad. C 119, P.-D.

**BED** WANTED—For exchange, good corduroy couch and baby carriage for child's iron bed. Ad. 4024 Evans av.

**BED** WANTED—For exchange, boy's wheel for saddle, bed, etc. wanted; value \$100; cash for \$10. Ad. C 152, Post-Dispatch.

**BICYCLE** WANTED—To exchange, pawn ticket for \$5 on solid gold watch for bicycle or pair good tires. Ad. E 22, Post-Dispatch.

**CANARIES** WANTED—For exchange, tailor dress cutting system for young canaries. Ad. E 35, Post-Dispatch.

**CARPET** WANTED—For exchange, handwoven carpet for carpet or sewing machine. 2609 St. Louis Market av.

**CARPET** WANTED—For exchange, gentleman's blue, red, white, 1901 machine, nickel-plated for good piano or graphophone. Ge Hill, Bartold's Post-Offices.

**CHIFFONIER** and DRESSER WANTED—For exchange, one plush parlor set, 3 pieces, for chiffonier and dresser. Ad. C 117, Post-Dispatch.

**CHIFFONIER** WANTED—For exchange, moquette rug, almost new, for chiffonier. 422 N. 7th st.

**CLOCK** WANTED—For exchange, wheel in fine order, for tall clock or anything of value. 301 De Soto bldg.

**DESK** WANTED—Typewriter for roll top desk or diamond. Ad. E 26, Post-Dispatch.

**FOR EXCHANGE**—What have you to exchange for high-class, well-tempered and best strain. Ad. D 4, Post-Dispatch.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE**  
20 Words or Less, 5 Cents.

**ACCOUNTANT**—An accountant wants sit. Kinloch, 10th or P. O. Box 1038.

**ACCOUNTANT**—Wanted by expert accountant; fine, rapid penman. Ad. 107; Post-Dispatch.

**BAKER**—Young first hand baker wants good and steady position. Ad. E 64, Post-Dispatch.

**BAKER**—Wanted by young man, 22 years, as baker for 1000; salary \$100; state salary paid. Ad. D 104, Post-Dispatch.

**BAKER**—Wanted as baker; first hand; city or country. Ad. E 132, Post-Dispatch.

**BAKER**—Sit. wanted to learn bartending at least 6 months. Ad. C 118, Post-Dispatch.

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## ROOMS FOR RENT.

14 Words or Less, 10 Cents.

ADAMS ST., 115—Two rooms.

ADAMS ST., 221—Large, nicely furnished front rooms; also one back room, light housekeeping.

ALLEN AV., 274—Nice front room, with bath.

BACON ST., 1330—Two rooms, nicely furnished for housekeeping or for gentlemen; very reasonable; 1 block from Grand and Cass avs.

BALDWIN AV., 2920—Two nice first-floor rooms; \$1.25 per week.

BELLE AV., 215—3 connecting rooms for light housekeeping; all conveniences.

BELL AV., 2015—1 or 2 rooms; so. ex.; also, full room.

BENTON ST., 920—Nicely furnished rooms for girls or light housekeeping.

BEAUFORT ST., 612—1 furnished or unfurnished, rest low to parties employed out.

BELLE ST., 215—Two nice rooms, third floor; water, etc.; \$7.

BIDOLE ST., 2417—Furn. or unfur. rooms for light housekeeping or working girls.

BIRMINGHAM AV., 142—Nicely furnished rooms for gentlemen or light housekeeping.

BROADWAY, 1527—2 clean, large rooms; at the cedar; 2nd floor; reasonable; \$7.50.

BROADWAY, 725—Furnished room, for gentlemen; also, for light housekeeping.

BROADWAY, 401—Nicely furnished front room.

BROADWAY, 908—Nice furnished room.

BROADWAY, 516—Clean, nicely furnished large and small rooms; \$1.50 per week.

BROADWAY, 107—Nice room; \$2.50, 50¢ per day; weekly rates correspond.

BROADWAY, 1225—One furnished front room for one or two roomers.

BROADWAY, 1237—No. Rooms for gent; only \$1.50, \$1.25, \$1 week.

CARAVAN AV., 2669 W—Furnished 2d floor front room; very convenient to Delmar Garden, 92A Hamilton av.

CARDINAL AV., 15—Nicely furnished room on 1st floor in private family.

CARL ST., 1717—1 nicely furnished front room for gentlemen; private family.

CARL ST., 2121—Furnished room; has a nice furnished room, with bath; \$1.50.

CARL ST., 1221—Nicely furnished front room, complete for housekeeping, laundry and all conveniences; rent reasonable.

CARL ST., 606—Furnished room for light housekeeping; \$2.25 per week.

CARL ST., 1714—Nicely furnished large and small rooms; so. ex.; all conveniences; \$1.50 per week.

CASS AV., 2030—Conveniently furnished front room; 1st floor; modern improvements.

CASS AV., 2030—Two furnished rooms for housekeeping; also, furnished room for gentlemen; 1 bath; \$1.50 per week.

CASS AV., 2115—Three large rooms, second floor, with water; \$6.50.

CASS AV., 2279—Furnished front room, gent. or housekeeping; \$8; also, front room, first floor.

CASS AV., 2854—Four-room flat, with bath, second floor.

CASS AV., 2201—Large, sitz nicely furnished room.

CHESTNUT ST., 3292—1 nicely furnished room for gent; \$1 per week.

CHESTNUT ST., 3292—Nicely furnished room for light housekeeping.

CHOUTEAU AV., 1810—Furnished front parlor; all conveniences; no other roomers; neat gentle; man only.

CHOUTEAU AV., 1756—Nicely furnished room; man only.

CHOUTEAU AV., 706—Furnished rooms, suitable for gent. Apply at notice store.

CHOUTEAU AV., 1401—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping.

CHOUTEAU AV., 1018—Large front room; \$2.25 per week; gentlemen or housekeeping; nicely painted.

CHOUTEAU AV., 1211—Nicely furnished room for housekeeping; \$1.50 per week; also, other room.

CHOUTEAU AV., 1221—Nicely furnished room for light housekeeping.

CHOUTEAU AV., 1231—Nicely furnished room for light housekeeping.

CHOUTEAU AV., 1241—Nicely furnished room for light housekeeping.

CHOUTEAU AV., 1251—Large 2d-story front room; \$1.50 per week; also, other room.

CHOUTEAU AV., 1261—Furnished room, suitable for gent. Apply at notice store.

CHOUTEAU AV., 1271—Nicely furnished room for light housekeeping.

CHOUTEAU AV., 1281—Clean and well-furnished room for housekeeping; \$2 weekly.

CHOUTEAU AV., 1291—Large front room, second floor; \$2.25 per week; gentlemen or housekeeping; nicely painted.

CHOUTEAU AV., 1301—Nicely furnished room for housekeeping; \$1.50 per week; also, other room.

CHOUTEAU AV., 1311—Large 2d-story front room; \$1.50 per week; also, other room.

CHOUTEAU AV., 1321—Large 2d-story front room; \$1.50 per week; also, other room.

CHOUTEAU AV., 1331—Large 2d-story front room; \$1.50 per week; also, other room.

CHOUTEAU AV., 1341—Large 2d-story front room; \$1.50 per week; also, other room.

CHOUTEAU AV., 1351—Large 2d-story front room; \$1.50 per week; also, other room.

CHOUTEAU AV., 1361—Large 2d-story front room; \$1.50 per week; also, other room.

CHOUTEAU AV., 1371—Large 2d-story front room; \$1.50 per week; also, other room.

CHOUTEAU AV., 1381—Large 2d-story front room; \$1.50 per week; also, other room.

CHOUTEAU AV., 1391—Large 2d-story front room; \$1.50 per week; also, other room.

CHOUTEAU AV., 1401—Large 2d-story front room; \$1.50 per week; also, other room.

CHOUTEAU AV., 1411—Large 2d-story front room; \$1.50 per week; also, other room.

CHOUTEAU AV., 1421—Large 2d-story front room; \$1.50 per week; also, other room.

CHOUTEAU AV., 1431—Large 2d-story front room; \$1.50 per week; also, other room.

CHOUTEAU AV., 1441—Large 2d-story front room; \$1.50 per week; also, other room.

CHOUTEAU AV., 1451—Large 2d-story front room; \$1.50 per week; also, other room.

CHOUTEAU AV., 1461—Large 2d-story front room; \$1.50 per week; also, other room.

CHOUTEAU AV., 1471—Large 2d-story front room; \$1.50 per week; also, other room.

CHOUTEAU AV., 1481—Large 2d-story front room; \$1.50 per week; also, other room.

CHOUTEAU AV., 1491—Large 2d-story front room; \$1.50 per week; also, other room.

CHOUTEAU AV., 1501—Large 2d-story front room; \$1.50 per week; also, other room.

CHOUTEAU AV., 1511—Large 2d-story front room; \$1.50 per week; also, other room.

CHOUTEAU AV., 1521—Large 2d-story front room; \$1.50 per week; also, other room.

CHOUTEAU AV., 1531—Large 2d-story front room; \$1.50 per week; also, other room.

CHOUTEAU AV., 1541—Large 2d-story front room; \$1.50 per week; also, other room.

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CHOUTEAU AV., 1641—Large 2d-story front room; \$1.50 per week; also, other room.

CHOUTEAU AV., 1651—Large 2d-story front room; \$1.50 per week; also, other room.

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CHOUTEAU AV., 1851—Large 2d-story front room; \$1.50 per week; also, other room.

CHOUTEAU AV., 1861—Large 2d-story front room; \$1.50 per week; also, other room.

CHOUTEAU AV., 1871—Large 2d-story front room; \$1.50 per week; also, other room.

CHOUTEAU AV., 1881—Large 2d-story front room; \$1.50 per week; also, other room.

CHOUTEAU AV., 1891—Large 2d-story front room; \$1.50 per week; also, other room.

CHOUTEAU AV., 1901—Large 2d-story front room; \$1.50 per week; also, other room.

CHOUTEAU AV., 1911—Large 2d-story front room; \$1.50 per week; also, other room.

CHOUTEAU AV., 1921—Large 2d-story front room; \$1.50 per week; also, other room.

CHOUTEAU AV., 1931—Large 2d-story front room; \$1.50 per week; also, other room.

CHOUTEAU AV., 1941—Large 2d-story front room; \$1.50 per week; also, other room.

CHOUTEAU AV., 1951—Large 2d-story front room; \$1.50 per week; also, other room.

CHOUTEAU AV., 1961—Large 2d-story front room; \$1.50 per week; also, other room.

CHOUTEAU AV., 1971—Large 2d-story front room; \$1.50 per week; also, other room.

CHOUTEAU AV., 1981—Large 2d-story front room; \$1.50 per week; also, other room.

CHOUTEAU AV., 1991—Large 2d-story front room; \$1.50 per week; also, other room.

CHOUTEAU AV., 2001—Large 2d-story front room; \$1.50 per week; also, other room.

CHOUTEAU AV., 2011—Large 2d-story front room; \$1.50 per week; also, other room.

CHOUTEAU AV., 2021—Large 2d-story front room; \$1.50 per week; also, other room.

CHOUTEAU AV., 2031—Large 2d-story front room; \$1.50 per week; also, other room.

CHOUTEAU AV., 2041—Large 2d-story front room; \$1.50 per week; also, other room.

CHOUTEAU AV., 2051—Large 2d-story front room; \$1.50 per week; also, other room.

CHOUTEAU AV., 2061—Large 2d-story front room; \$1.50 per week; also, other room.

CHOUTEAU AV., 2071—Large 2d-story front room; \$1.50 per week; also, other room.



## HOUSEHOLD GOODS WANTED

14 Words or Less, 20 Cents.

ALL kinds furniture, pianos, carpets, contents of houses, safe, stores, etc., good or bad. Wolf, 2645 Park av.; phone C 405; Main 1520 M.

BUFFET WANTED—Plain golden oak buffet or large sideboard; late date only; must be bargains. 4601 Morgan.

CONTENTS of houses and flats bought; full value. Jones & Co., 1112 Olive st.; Main 1517, C. 742.

FEATHERS WANTED—I pay the very best price. M. S. Specman, 2628 Olive st.; send postal.

FEATHERS—Headquarters; highest price; full weight. Globe Pillow Mfg. Co., 3021 S. Broadway.

FEATHERS WANTED—Will pay 35¢ per pound. 4601 Morgan.

FURNITURE WANTED—Gentlemen, bed, 2 dressers and washstands, 2 rugs, 1 dining room set. Ad. D 106. Post-Dispatch.

FURNITURE WANTED—Will pay cash for furniture, articles, particularly. Ad. E 50. Post-Dispatch.

FURNITURE WANTED—All kinds furniture, carpets and feathers wanted. S. Lasky, 1213 Morgan. Phone C 36.

FURNITURE WANTED—Furniture, highest price for household goods. J. H. Darling, 2520 Franklin av.

GAS RANGE WANTED—Gas range, best make; perfect order. West End Hotel, room 111.

HIGHEST price paid for furniture and feathers wanted. S. Lasky, 1213 Morgan.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS WANTED—Contents of 2 rooms, cash for cash; state price. Ad. D 107. P.D.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS WANTED—Will buy contents of 4 or 5 room place if price suits. Ad. D 17. Post-Dispatch.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS WANTED—2 good bedroom furniture sets; must be reasonable. Ad. 17. Post-Dispatch.

I PAY the highest price for furniture, feathers, moves and household goods; see me before selling. 1627 Washington av.

RAFFLE WANTED—A pair of 4-hole; hot water attachment. 4561 Morgan st.

RUG WANTED—Second-hand rug, 8x10 feet; must be cheap. Ad. D 176. Post-Dispatch.

WILKINSON PLATES cash for gold, silver and diamonds. 2218 Franklin av., 2012 Olive st.

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WILKINSON

## DWELLINGS FOR RENT.

14 Words or Less, 20 Cents.  
**JOHN S. BLAKE & BRO.**  
17 N. SEVENTH ST. BOTH PHONES.  
DWELLINGS.  
4039 West Belle Pl., 10 rooms; modern..... \$600.00  
3004 Locust St., 10 rooms; furnace..... 45.00  
4702 Locust St., 10 rooms; furnace..... 45.00  
3003A Kosuth, 8-room brick cottage, PLATS.  
5373 Cabanne, 6 rooms; bath, janitor, fixtures, etc.; first floor..... 45.00  
4026 Page, 4 rooms; furnace, fixtures..... 22.00  
702 Rockwood, 4 rooms; bath, fixtures..... 22.00  
4728 Maffitt, 4 rooms, bath, etc..... 16.00  
2973 Finney, 4 rooms, 2nd floor..... 16.00

For Rent—2016-18 Lucas Av.  
Two large three-story houses; newly papered throughout; best location for boarders; houses or small hotel; rent \$100 per month for both.  
**MATTHEWS REAL ESTATE CO.**,  
801 Chestnut St.

**Martin S. Brennan,**  
911 CHESTNUT ST.

DWELLINGS.  
Webster Groves, 8 rooms; beautiful grounds, etc..... \$300.00  
PLATS.....  
2604 Park Av., 5 rooms; modern..... 18.00  
1702 Locust St., 8 rooms..... 18.00  
1700 Division St., 8 rooms..... 9.00  
1706 Division St., 3 rooms..... 9.00  
3008A S. Eleventh, 2 rooms; STORES.  
1021 Chestnut, 1st and 2nd floors..... 150.00  
1601 N. Eighteenth, cor. Mullinphy..... 15.00

FOR RENT.  
MODERN 8-ROOM HOUSES.  
Southwest corner McPherson and Whittier, just inside; brick front houses, one block of Lincoln, one block of Locust; all rooms, bath, kitchen, contains porcelain sink, large brass furnace, nickel-plated plumbing, servant's toilet; will decorate to suit taste.  
**YRHOOMAN & CO.**, 815 N. 8th St.

FOR RENT.  
Eight-room brick dwelling, 233 N. Sarah St.; all conveniences; newly painted and decorated; open Sunday.  
**YRHOOMAN & CO.**, 815 N. 8th St.

**MALCOLM MACBETH**  
Collects rents, buys and sells property and makes ready loans.  
108 N. 8th St.

FLATS FOR RENT.  
14 Words or Less, 20 Cents.

**NEW MODERN FLATS.**

4018A McPherson—7-room flats, just inside; granite, marble, furnace, etc.; all laundry, gas, grates and ranges, combination gas and electric fixtures, tile floor, large brass furnace, etc.; bath, china, china closets, etc.; now being decorated; \$400 up.

3707—8-room flats; gas range, combination fixtures, china closets, gas grates, furnace, modern plumbing and fixtures, etc.; \$400 up.

4423 Evans—8-room flats; modern plumbing, gas fixtures, etc.; bath, laundry, etc.; \$400 up.

4445—8-room flats; bath, laundry, etc.; \$400 up.

4451—8-room flats; bath, laundry, etc.; \$400 up.

F. A. BANISTER, 609 Chestnut bldg.

**NEW FLATS FOR RENT**  
N. E. Corner 10th and Warren St.

Best built flats in St. Louis. Modern, with all conveniences, granite, celars, and laundries, slate sinks, kitchen, just being finished—only a few left. They can contain a 1st floor and 4 on second floor; rent \$13 first floor and \$15 second floor. Open for inspection.

**MERCANTILE TRUST CO.**,  
8th and Locust sts.

FOR RENT.

Just finished, beautiful new rooms; front flats, 4467 and 4463 West Belle Pl., one downstairs, two upstairs; all modern conveniences; every convenience; porcelain bath, screens, combination fixtures, separate laundry, and furnaces; will decorate; open for inspection.

**YRHOOMAN & CO.**, 815 N. 8th St.

**MODERN WEST END FLATS**

5105 Fairmount Av., separate 6-room 2nd-floor flat; gas fixtures, furnace, etc.; bath, gas fixtures, screens, \$20; vacant Aug. 15.

5007 Morgan, 6 rooms; bath, laundry, etc.; \$32.50.

**FURNISHED HOUSE**

2747 Anse Av., 8-room modern home, furnished; right arrange to a room; bath, laundry, etc.; \$35.00.

**GRACE & SONS**,  
925 Chestnut St.

**No. 5176 Kensington Av.**

New seven-room flat; all modern conveniences; gas fixtures, screens, \$20; vacant Aug. 15.

Phone B 1415.

**FOR RENT**

Large room, granite cellar, plate glass show windows—a drug store or dry goods shop will do well here.

**MERCANTILE TRUST CO.**,  
8th and Locust sts.

**EIGHTH ST. 107—Upper floors, suitable for light manufacturing, 1000 sq. ft.; could rent separate; being thoroughly repaired.**

**JOHN MAGUIRE REAL ESTATE CO.**,  
107 N. Eighth st.

**CHEAP OFFICE**

18th St. 6th, four-story and basement building; suitable for light manufacturing.  
**MCKEE-HARTNELL B. CO.**,  
1124 Chestnut St.

**LOTS**—For lease, lots 50x125, Madison, Bell, Glass, and Garrison; city improvements made; cheap rent; call: Cornett & Ziebig, 111 N. 7th.

**IMPROVED PROPERTY FOR SALE**

14 Words or Less, 20 Cents.

**WILL SELL \$1000 LESS THAN COST**

A big bargain. 3836 Page bld.

**\$1100 WILL BUY**

18th St. 6th, four-story and basement building; suitable for light manufacturing.

**MCKEE-HARTNELL B. CO.**,  
1124 Chestnut St.

**NOT FAR FROM UNION DEPOT**

14 Words or Less, 20 Cents.

**FOR LEASE.**

18th St. 6th, four-story and basement building; suitable for light manufacturing.

**MCKEE-HARTNELL B. CO.**,  
1124 Chestnut St.

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1124 Chestnut St.

**ADJOINING MO. P. R. R. \$1200**

801 Ewing, a 3-story three-room frame dwelling; lot 20x120; adjoin property of the Missouri Pacific Railroad; will certainly be in demand; will be within a few years.

**HENRY HIEHMENZ, JR.**, 614 Chestnut St.

**At a Sacrifice, 1505 Chestnut St.**

A three-story, 10-room brick dwelling house, with lot 20x120; all rooms, bath, etc.; value to make a fair sale; a big bargain.

**HENRY HIEHMENZ, JR.**, 614 Chestnut St.

**\$1100 WILL BUY**

18th St. 6th, four-story and basement building; suitable for light manufacturing.

**MCKEE-HARTNELL B. CO.**,  
1124 Chestnut St.

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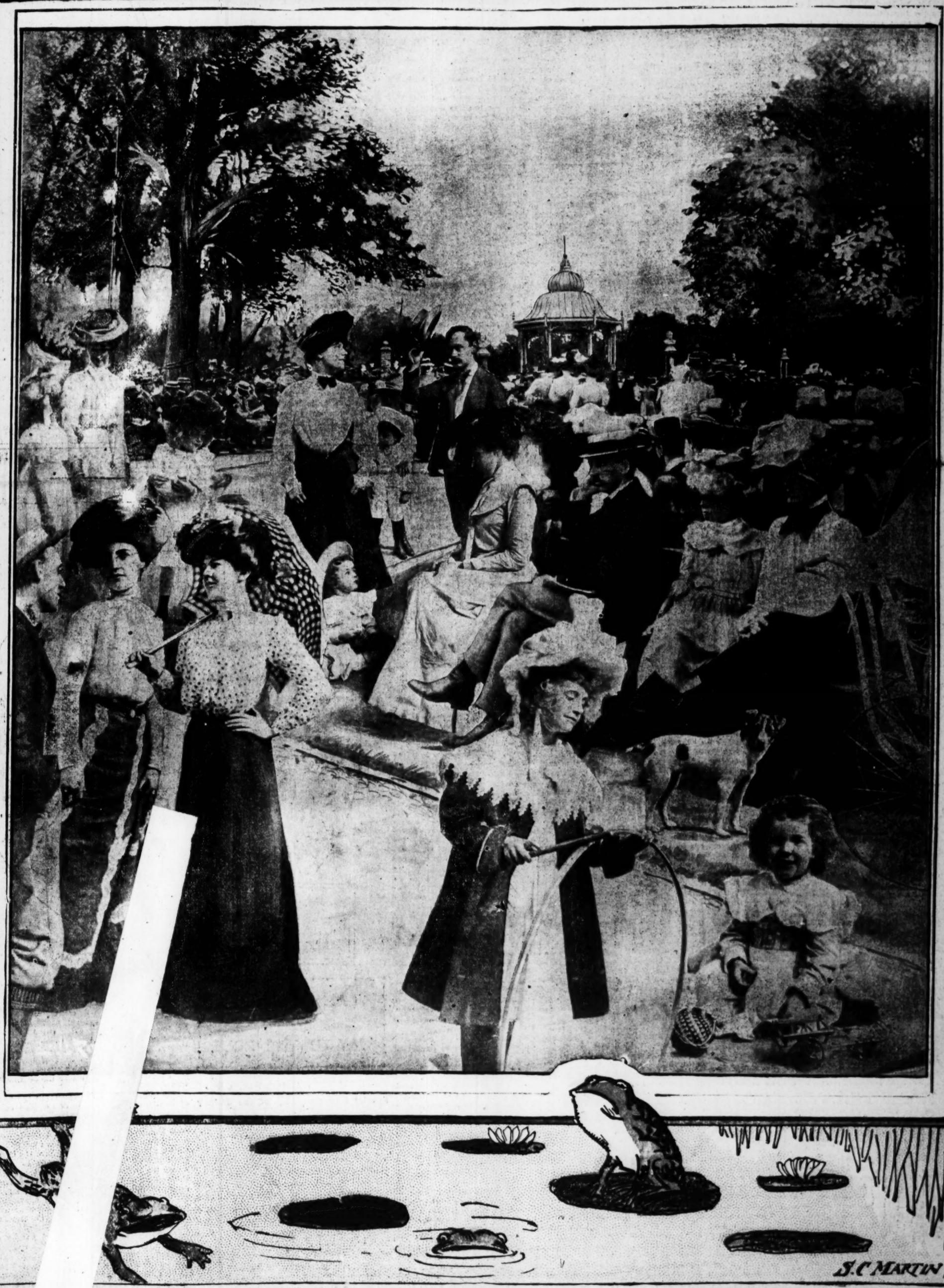
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# SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH MAGAZINE

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 11, 1901.

*Listening to the Band in  
Tower Grove Sunday Afternoon*



# A WOMAN'S STORY OF THE CRIME AND ARREST OF PACKER

Who Was Accused of Eating His Companions, Sentenced to Prison in Colorado for 40 Years and Was Recently Pardoned.

**I**N 1883 Alfred Packer was convicted at lay between them and the agency, and told Lake City, Colo., of murdering and them, with his usual great-hearted generosity, that they need have no fear, that they might make their camp on the reservation for the winter, and that his young men would kill game and supply them with elk meat for their consumption.

Some of the party were in favor of accepting the chief's advice and remaining on the reservation for the winter, but most of them were anxious to set off at once, as Packer, who was acting in the capacity of guide, professed to have been an old hunter and trapper in Canada and said he could take them in safety to the agency through eight years on each count.

Last January he was pardoned by the governor.

Mrs. Margaret T. Adams, widow of Gen. Carl Adams, who was Indian agent at the Los Pinos agency during the time Packer came after the crime was committed, says the sentiment which brought about the pardon is false and mawkish. With her husband she visited the scenes of the tragedy. She knew Packer and all the others. She is the only person living who knows all the facts, and she now tells the story for the first time. It was taken down, word for word as she told it, by Marie K. Maule and sent to the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

One of the most sensational results of this strife was the shooting in Denver of F. G. Bonfils and Harry H. Tammen, proprietors of the Evening Post of that city, by Attorney W. W. Anderson nearly two years ago.

By MARGARET T. ADAMS, Widow of Gen. Carl Adams, Who Was Indian Agent at Los Pinos Ute Reservation, When the Crime Was Committed There.

**T**HE expedition which led up to the awful tragedy, as a result of which Albert Packer was sentenced to 40 years' imprisonment, was organized in Bingham Canyon, Utah, in the fall of 1873, for the purpose of opening up the mine then known as Washington Gulch. Packer was engaged to accompany the expedition as guide and hunter.

The first we heard of the expedition was when it reached Ouray's winter camp, on the Uncompahgre where the Indian Loco, a marvel of intuition and sagacity, told us that there were white men and horses beyond the big snows on the Uncompahgre.

It was late in the winter—December or January—that the expedition reached Ouray's camp. The snow was deep, the men exhausted. Further progress seemed impossible.

Hammmed in on all sides by the terrible snows, and absolutely in the power of the Indians, who were notoriously hostile, the miners were in despair.

In this desperate plight they threw themselves upon the mercy of Ouray, always the faithful friend of the white man. He warned them of the perils of attempting to get through the deep snows which

had, smelled and scrutinized closely. Then, raising his head with a look of loathing and horror on his face, Ouray unhesitatingly pronounced them to be human flesh.

At the time the employees could not believe a statement so repulsive and astounding.

There was something so peculiar about Packer that, though quiet and inoffensive, he was terribly disliked about the agency, and when, after a few days of recuperation, he said he wanted to start back on his way to civilization, no one objected but all were glad to see him go.

At last a compromise was made, and Albert Packer, with five others—Israel Swan, Shannon W. Bell, James Humphrey, Frank Miller and George Nock—set out for the agency.

They never reached it.

After a delay of many weeks, when travel seemed unsafe, the rest of the party left camp on the Uncompahgre and set out for the agency under the guidance of a Scotch physician whose name I cannot now remember.

From that moment we were on the lookout. A light was kept burning at night and warm clothes and provisions were ready.

But nothing more was heard of the luckless expedition until far in April, when early one morning a man was seen coming across the hills.

That man was Albert Packer.

Gen. Adams and I were not there at the time. So many strangers had been coming through the agency to be fed and accommodated that our usual supplies had not held out and we had gone down to Denver for provisions.

The first person to see Packer as he approached the agency was Herman Lauter, who is now dead.

He noticed that Packer's clothes were ragged and his shoes worn almost to fragments, but that he walked with a firm step, seemed in good health and condition. Packer carried an old tin coffee pot in his hand, and while he seemed worn and exhausted, was not weak or emaciated.

He was led to the agency, his frozen clothing taken off and food placed before him. It was a great surprise to the employees to find that he did not seem hungry. He ate sparingly, and seemed to evince a special distaste for meat.

Ouray, who had arrived at the agency a short time before from his own camp, regarded the stranger with a keen, observing eye. "Umpf!" he grunted; "white man no starve—heap too much fat!"

In the coffee pot which Packer carried in his hand when he came into the agency were small strips of meat. These Ouray took one by one in his fingers and examined them.

He replied, sullenly: "I don't know why I should go back. They left me to die, why shouldn't I leave them?" Anyhow, I am sick. I have no money, no grub, no clothes, nothing. I am not going back after them!"

"Then you will be a murderer!" said I, at which he started and turned deadly pale.

For a while he played with the bread crumbs on his plate, and I noticed that his fingers trembled. Then he looked up with a quick, sarcastic expression.

"Will your husband help me find them?" he asked.

I said that he would, that it was his business to look after the people on the reservation, and that the government

had already started for southern waters, and two being exceptionally well fitted for their task. The Belgian expedition, which spent 19 weeks in total darkness in 1888, possessed peculiar interest for Americans, since it was accompanied by their competitor, Dr. Frederick A. Cook. Besides, it explored the coast of Greenland, little to the south of Cape Horn, and added perceptibly to the world's stock of geographical information. Capt. Borchgrevink, a Norwegian, backed by the generosity of an Englishman, landed near Cape Adare, Victoria Land (south of New Zealand), very early in 1890, and stayed there several months. He believed that he located the south magnetic pole somewhat more precisely than Ross did in 1842, and he brought back other information regarding the location of the islands in that vicinity. But the value of his data is disputed, inasmuch as the accuracy of his observations is doubtful.

The four expeditions now about to engage in antarctic explorations are English, Scotch and Swedish. The first two are very successful ventures—those of Dr. Gerlache and Borchgrevink. Research has been practically at a standstill for half a century. But it will be noticed this is not the case, and we may expect some very interesting and important results. No less than four European expeditions are likely to engage in the work in the near future, one of them having already started for southern waters, and two being exceptionally well fitted for their task. The Belgian expedition, which spent 19 weeks in total darkness in 1888, possessed peculiar interest for Americans, since it was accompanied by their competitor, Dr. Frederick A. Cook. Besides, it explored the coast of Greenland, little to the south of Cape Horn, and added perceptibly to the world's stock of geographical information. Capt. Borchgrevink, a Norwegian, backed by the generosity of an Englishman, landed near Cape Adare, Victoria Land (south of New Zealand), very early in 1890, and stayed there several months. He believed that he located the south magnetic pole somewhat more precisely than Ross did in 1842, and he brought back other information regarding the location of the islands in that vicinity. But the value of his data is disputed, inasmuch as the accuracy of his observations is doubtful.

The British expedition goes out under the joint auspices of the Royal Geographical Society, the Royal Society and the British government. Sir Clements Markham of the first mentioned organization, after a great deal of agitation for several years, had succeeded in getting subscriptions to the amount of £15,000 early in 1888, when Lewellyn W. Longstaff came forward and promised £25,000 more. Subsequently the government contributed £5,000. Other pecuniary help followed, and about £30,000 was eventually available.

The British expedition probably has the finest ship ever engaged in polar research. She was designed and built expressly for her work, and in many details is superior

to the refitted steam whaler usually employed in such explorations. The Discovery was built at Greenock in 1873 and arrived at London about July 1. She has received a three year's supply of food and fuel. The cost of this vessel was not far from £45,000. She is rigged as a bark, displaces 1750 tons, and measures 172 feet in length on water-line, 16 feet in beam and 33 feet in width amidships. Her walls of solid oak are between eight and nine feet thick out forward, while they are at least three and a half thick, and when she winters in the ice a cloth of heavy felt will be stretched over her entire length. A power plant consisting of an extra strong tackle on the main yard will be used in dredging operations. There are several tanks for special uses, and a laboratory on deck for the biologist. A room on deck, in which the magnetic instruments will be kept and read, has been shielded from the influence of steel and iron of 30 feet by the employment of brass where metal is required in that part of the vessel. Aside from these special provisions for scientific work the Discovery is exceptionally well furnished for comfort and sanitation. Twenty dogs will be taken along, but these were originally selected in Russia.

The Discovery is commanded by Capt. R. F. Scott, a torpedo lieutenant in the naval service, 30 years of age. For a time he was assigned to duty on the battleship Majestic. His first assistant is Lieut. A. R. Armitage, whose experience has of late been confined to the steamers of the peninsular and Oriental line. Still, he once accompanied the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition to Franz Josef Land as meteorologist, and has some knowledge of ice. Lieut. James Ross is third in command, and Ross' son, the engineer.

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The four expeditions now about to engage in antarctic explorations are English, Scotch and Swedish. The first two are very successful ventures—those of Dr. Gerlache and Borchgrevink. Research has been practically at a standstill for half a century. But it will be noticed this is not the case, and we may expect some very interesting and important results. No less than four European expeditions are likely to engage in the work in the near future, one of them having already started for southern waters, and two being exceptionally well fitted for their task. The Belgian expedition, which spent 19 weeks in total darkness in 1888, possessed peculiar interest for Americans, since it was accompanied by their competitor, Dr. Frederick A. Cook. Besides, it explored the coast of Greenland, little to the south of Cape Horn, and added perceptibly to the world's stock of geographical information. Capt. Borchgrevink, a Norwegian, backed by the generosity of an Englishman, landed near Cape Adare, Victoria Land (south of New Zealand), very early in 1890, and stayed there several months. He believed that he located the south magnetic pole somewhat more precisely than Ross did in 1842, and he brought back other information regarding the location of the islands in that vicinity. But the value of his data is disputed, inasmuch as the accuracy of his observations is doubtful.

The British expedition goes out under the joint auspices of the Royal Geographical Society, the Royal Society and the British government. Sir Clements Markham of the first mentioned organization, after a great deal of agitation for several years, had succeeded in getting subscriptions to the amount of £15,000 early in 1888, when Lewellyn W. Longstaff came forward and promised £25,000 more. Subsequently the government contributed £5,000. Other pecuniary help followed, and about £30,000 was eventually available.

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## NO. 4. ST. LOUISANS AT THE NORTHERN SUMMER RESORTS.

A Series of Illustrated Articles Prepared by a Staff Photographer and Correspondent of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

## AT ELKHART LAKE.

Wisconsin Resort Which Is Popular Among the Well-to-Do People of South St. Louis.

ELKHART LAKE, Wis., Aug. 8. By a Staff Correspondent of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

ELKHART LAKE is renowned for the crystal-like transparency of its water and its Teutonic features of the settlement about the shores.

When you wade out into four feet of water you may look down and see your toes as clearly, almost, as if you were standing on the beach.

When you leave the water and return to almost any of the hotels you may order your meal in German and have your dishes cooked in a fashion that is German.

You may also sit at a little wooden table and drink beer in a dance hall that is typical. Greet or sip from your stein in a shady nook that is so distinctively German that it has been christened "Unter den Linden."

The delightful clearness of the water impresses itself upon the visitor the instant his eye alights upon its placid surface.

mer there. To him Elkhart Lake and the Osthoff Hotel are ideal places in the torrid season.

With his friend, Christopher A. Stifel, he enjoys the German cooking, the breezes that are wafted from the lake, the quiet rambles through the shady woods and the pleasures of the "hall," a somewhat miniature reproduction of the St. Louis "Liederkrantz."

When you walk from the Hotel Osthoff towards the lake your path leads you to the "hall."

A canvas sign emblazoned with the word "Willkommen" greets you as you approach. Just outside the hall is "Unter den Linden." It might be described as a large cozy corner built in a small grove. It has a high, arched roof, a thatched roof, a thatched sides and small wooden tables scattered about. The heavy foliage of the trees shades it even when the sun is hottest and the breezes from the lake keep it uniformly cool.

The "hall" itself consists of one large

It is played on the same sort of little wooden tables that the visitors sit about in the dance hall.

The score is marked on the edge of the tables with chalk that is kept in match boxes.

The gentlemen from St. Louis play "scott" for hours. When so engaged they are as deeply absorbed and their interest is concentrated on the game as the average fan of the present season is in a big game at League Park.

But the ladies do not play "scott." Nor do many of the younger men.

The lake has more attractions for them. It is a beautifully clear inland body of water, too. It is shaped something like heart-like an elk's heart; some people say.

This is the reason for the derivation of the name in their explanations.

It is only about four miles long and hardly a mile wide. It is very deep, in most places, however, and is full of springs that are noticeable to the bather by the coolness of the water where they gush forth.



"UNTER DEN LINDEN" AT ELKHART LAKE—GROUP OF GERMAN VISITORS FROM ST. LOUIS, FROM LEFT TO RIGHT: MRS. MATILDA FRYE OF 3145 SHENANDOAH ST., MRS. GAIER, CHRISTOPH A. STIFEL OF 966 CHOUTEAU AVE., MRS. J. B. WOESTMAN OF 2407 NORTH GRAND AVE., COMMODORE FRED HEROLD OF 3135 SOUTH JEFFERSON AVE., J. B. WOESTMAN, HENRY HUCKERT (STANDING) OF 3623 FLAD AVE., MRS. FREDERICK HERKERT OF 3223 COPELIN ST., MRS. FRED. WEBB AND MRS. GEORGE HEINEMAN OF THE GERMAN STOCK COMPANY OF ST. LOUIS, AND MRS. SCHMIDT, B. NEWBURGER IN THE BACKGROUND.



MRS. J. J. EPSTEIN OF 5131 FAIRMOUNT AVE. AND HER LITTLE DAUGHTER, JONE, AT ELKHART.

ST. LOUIS COLONY AT THE CHICAGO BEACH HOTEL: JAMES T. SANDS AGAINST THE WALL, CAPT. WILLIAM BULL IN BACKGROUND; THE LADIES ARE MRS. A. H. HANLON OF 4930 LINDELL BLVD. AND THEIR DAUGHTERS, MISSSES MARIE AND VELLA HANLON, MRS. D. C. MEYSENBURG OF 3130 LUCAS AVE. AND MISS MEYSENBURG, MRS. A. M. GUTHRIE, MRS. A. P. FARRAR AND MRS. N. M. LEACH. THE GENTLEMAN TO THE LEFT IS J. A. FALCON.

JACOB FRALEY OF 4017 WEST PINE BLVD. AND HIS DAUGHTER, ALMA, PHOTOGRAPHED ON THE LAWN OF THE HOTEL SCHWARTZ AT ELKHART LAKE.

MR. AND MRS. JOHN B. WOESTMAN OF 2707 NORTH GRAND AVE. ON THE FRONT PORCH OF THEIR COTTAGE.

COTTAGE OF HENRY HUCKERT OF 3623 FLAD AVE. MR. HUCKERT AND FRIENDS IN THE DOORWAY AT ELKHART.

The Fatherland aspect of the resort impresses you even before that. It is suggested a walk from the railroad station to the lake and the Teutonic nature of the summer settlement strikes the tourist as he steps from the train.

Persons who speak German almost exclusively reach for your grip and gentle men with marked German accents inquire at what hotel you intend to stop.

The Otto Osthoff Hotel is the favorite resort of the St. Louis German colony. There gather the Herolds, the Herkerts, the Grieseldecks, the Stifels, and representatives of many other prominent German families.

Everything at the Otto Osthoff is as German as the fried potatoes.

Herr Osthoff, the proprietor, is a thorough Teuton and he runs his hotel as though it were located on the banks of the Rhine because his patrons want it that way.

Commodore Fred Herold of South St. Louis is one of the prominent St. Louis German citizens who is spending the sum-

apartment used for a variety of purposes. It has a stage, where Herr Georg Hennig, and the other members of the German Stock Company of St. Louis, who are among the summer guests, occasionally entertain their fellow resorters.

Usually, however, it is filled in the evenings with crowds of the younger folk, who glide gracefully about its floor to music furnished by a pianist and violinist.

Occasionally the pianist, who is from Milwaukee, throws in a vocal selection and the violinist, a minstrel chorister, comes to the side partner's assistance with a tenor "obligato."

Frequently the dancers stop, gather about the piano and add to the harmony.

All the while their elders sit about the little wooden tables, complacently quaffing their steins and watching the dancers approvingly. Between dances the young people join their elders about the tables.

Back of the dance hall is the bar and back of the bar the skatroom.

Skat is easily a feature of life at Elkhart. But everybody here pronounces it "goat."

The edges of the lake are screened by a regular succession of towering trees that add to the general beauty of the location. A steam launch runs about the lake. On the circuit you see the Fetibone Hotel and the Lake House, as well as the Osthoff and Schwartz hotels.

But the residents point out to you with more enthusiasm the elegant villa of Mathias Gottfried, the Chicago brewer. His summer home is tucked in his castle. It is on the west bank of the lake crowning the crest of a beautiful hill. Half a million dollars has Mr. Gottfried spent on this villa. He has a private launch, private stable and every luxury that one could desire at a summer home. It is said by old residents that Mr. Gottfried decided upon Elkhart Lake as the place in which to invest this fortune because of the fact that he was brought to this place an invalid some time ago and regained his health here aided by the advantages of its attractive climate.

There is more frolicking in the shallow water near the Osthoff than at any other point. There the young people from St. Louis dispense themselves. And the older people, too. The water of Elkhart Lake is warmer as well as clearer than that of Lake Michigan, which washes a majority of the northern resort towns, therefore more inviting to bathers of all ages.

Almost everybody at Elkhart swims and there is a former German opera baritone, Herr Paul Most, on hand to teach the seekers after aquatic perfection.

Herr Most has lived on the banks of Elkhart Lake for over fifteen years. When he settled there the section was almost a wilderness. Now it is a flourishing place.

Just east of the tracks of the Chicago, Milwaukee &amp; St. Paul Railroad is the town of Elkhart. The town and the resort, which is on the opposite side of the tracks, contains besides the places already noted "Kaffee Gartens" and other institutions peculiar to German communities.

STEPHEN A. MARTIN.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 5.

Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

IT HAS never snowed in Los Angeles, and yet on the Fourth of July and practically ever since then a good part of the population of Los Angeles, Cal., has been sliding down on sleds.

And the temperature in Los Angeles has registered about 98 degrees.

It is the most remarkable sledding on record. Children ride barefoot and grown women wear sun bonnets.

The whole sport is due to wild mustard that dead wild mustard is as slippery as glass.

After the annual spring rains Southern California mountains and hills become thickly covered with weeds and grasses.

These die in the summer heat, leaving a

brown coating so thick that it remains until the following season.

The Los Angeles boy discovered a hill-side sleek with this mustard. He could scarcely walk over it. Instinct suggested that he get a board and take a slide. Other boys heard of the good thing and pushed it along.

Evolution brought sleds. By July 4 everybody in Los Angeles had caught the coasting fever.

A smooth slope a quarter of a mile long was selected, and the town turned out to celebrate. It was a winter carnival in

Little else but coasting is talked about in Los Angeles.

There are a few people in the city who came from the East and have had some real experience sliding down hill on real snow.

Society has taken up the pastime and every day coasting parties are organized.

# Newest Creations in Bathing Costumes at French Watering Places

PARIS, AUG. 3.  
Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

In these days, when amateur photographers swarm everywhere and when the click of the indiscreet apparatus takes one by surprise, on the plain, in the valley, on the mountain, it is necessary more than ever for women of fashion to watch over their reputation for style. The bathing hour at the fashionable seaside resorts is, above all others, the most critical. At that moment the kodak rages. "Kind friends," "the family" and every unknown persons are seized with an acute attack of instantaneous photographing, and women are delivered over to the tender mercies of these maniacs of the "darkroom," have no resort and no defense but their beauty.

Ah! our grandmothers vaunted the grace with which they draped themselves in their Indian cashmere! How much more difficult is it to enter or leave water, to put on or take off with dignity the peignoir held up by one's maid! These are trying moments in the existence of a woman of fashion, and it requires perfect confidence in oneself to come through the ordeal triumphant.

But what woman can ever distrust herself when the toilet daily becomes an art which consists in setting off the advantages that nature has bestowed on her and creating those which have been denied her? The modern devotion to sports has developed in the modern woman a taste for the plastic in form. Thus women have abandoned the odious bathing costumes of their mothers, who were so conscious of the ridiculous aspect of their accouterment that they went down even into the water in a bathing machine. Our charming society women, despising the costume and the prejudices of modesty, invented by the ugly and deformed, expose themselves to the criticisms of the judges.

It must be admitted, moreover, that the costumes, the underwear, the accessories are particularly flattering and seductive this year, and that each season brings with it a fresh refinement of grace and research. Alpaca, so brilliant to the eye, has replaced serges and cheviots, and its brilliancy is by no means impaired by its being wetted—it remains as bright and soft as taffetas.

Dark colors, black especially, are preferred, but white prevails in the trimming; with wide or narrow braids and cut-out patterns of cloth all sorts of becoming combinations are produced. The drawers are knickerbockers and the skirt, attached to the corsage, completely covers them. The charming fashion of wearing cashmere stockings, which are easier to take off than silk stockings, warrants an extra shortening of the costume, which adds to its grace.

The large navy collar is, as always, the most becoming ornament. Made of white cloth, very broad, and trimmed with a Greek pattern on a band of taffetas cut on the cross, it is very fascinating. I do not admire the innovation of the bolero, which ought to remain within the domain of dress. Still, I have seen a bold but adorable model in black and white; the shaped skirt trimmed round the bottom with a broad bias of white cloth; a very small bolero incrusted on a white blouse corsage, a white shawl collar fastened with a red regatta tie over a red, low-cut front, with a black anchor in relief embroidered upon it.

To wear these costumes with comfort, it is indispensable to have a waistband composed of strips of cloth slightly stiffened, which supports the back and gives a curve to the loins. Women have lost the natural equilibrium of their bodies since the ancestral custom of wearing corsets came in, and their outlines would be lacking in firmness and curve if they did not resort to them.

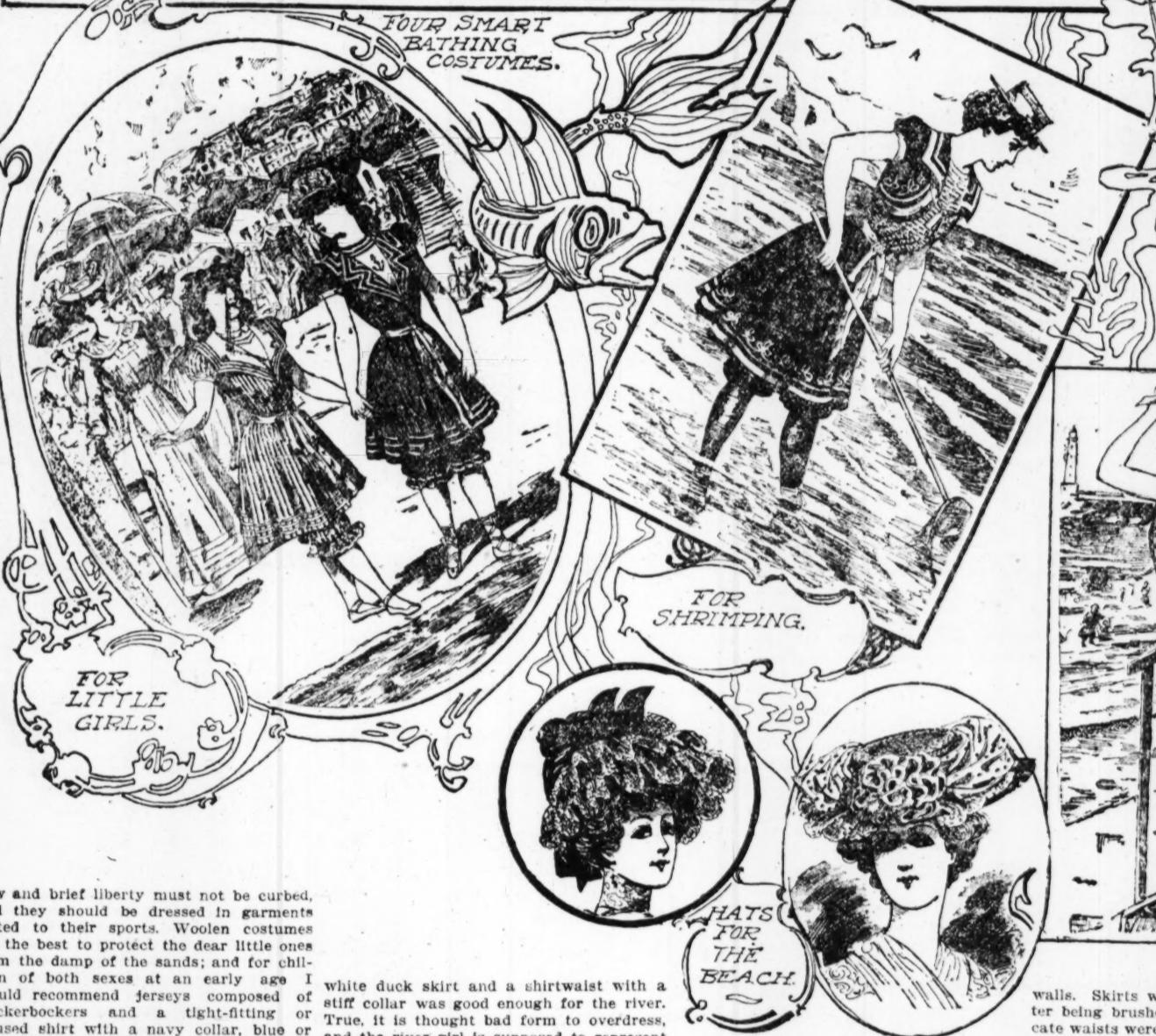
In the same way flat shoes, the antique cothurnum of white linen rolled round the leg in bandollets, is equally embarrassing, owing to the habit of wearing high heels, intended to increase the height. One or two of these are fastened in the interior of the sandal with bows, the insole is in leather, and allow the step its noble and rhythmic movement. Lastly, we need no sacrifice of pretty wavy hair, which forms an aureole round our features and a pleasing nimbus to which all eyes are accustomed? A fringe of curled hair will adapt itself to the interior of our habitual coiffure and preserve intact the habitual harmony of the face. The hair is carefully enveloped in an India rubber cap, and the illusion is complete, and we have perfect hygiene is assured.

The costumes are various and charming; there is the large Greenwich capote, ruby taffetas printed with flowers and edged with lace or embroidery, or the shape of straw known as "baignoire," discreetly trimmed with a light-colored or black taffeta bow, and strings to match; or the beret; or the silk handkerchief draped "en marmotte," which is very becoming with the addition of a few frizzles.

The most useful, and as the same time one of the most comfortable of garments, it is surmounted by a gathered hood. When made of white pyrenees cloth, lined with pink or pale blue, it is very pleasing in effect; those made of spongy tissues in various colors are also very pretty and more warm, but they afford less protection from cold. Lastly, to omit nothing, thread gloves or mittens are worn to protect the delicate hands and arms against the sea air.

If the sea is the background in which it is to be seen, the simplest and easiest at fixed points, it must be admitted that for the little ones it is the ideal resort—"the promised land," in which the prohibitions so hard to observe in the Parc Monceau or in the Bois are suddenly withdrawn. They are allowed to play with water and sand; to take off their shoes and paddle in the pools, to pick up shells and seaweed or to climb up the pebble banks.

What a delight for the dear little victims of city promenades! The joy of complete freedom supplements in a large degree the strengthening virtues of the salt air. Their



BATHING COSTUME OF RED MOHAIR.

## DESCRIPTION OF TOILETTES

SEA bathing costumes, infinite in their variety, are only stylish when they are simple. That shown on Figure 1 is of red mohair. The large, open collar is edged with a Greek border, embroidered on a white woolen material. The tunic is ornamented with a similar pattern. The waistband is of black washing silk in the form of a scarf. The hair is confined in waterproof foulard, and covered with a soft straw hat tied with white muslin strings. The peignoir is of a "comet" material known as pyrennes material.

Another is a model of a costume for shrimping. It is of dark blue mohair, edged and braided with white. The skirt is shaped, and, like the knickers and waistband, is of white mohair. The bolero and front are of striped black and white.

Here is also a costume of blue serge. The tunic is in stitched pleats and the yoke is embroidered with white. The waistband is of white mohair.

Models of hats for the beach are shown of straw and embroidery; also a number of pretty fancy costumes, also for sea bathing.

For little girls the knickerbockers are finished off at the knees with a ruche of elastic. The second costume is of blue serge, trimmed with white mohair braid and having a front of white flannel.

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Models of hats for the beach are shown of straw and embroidery; also a number of pretty fancy costumes, also for sea bathing.

A single row of medallions all the way around. The same arrangement of medallions is applied to the blouse waist, running from the shoulder to the waist at either side of a smooth white vest. The bustle medallions on the waist are filled in with small lace motifs. A wide girdle is worked into the full waist with shirring threads.

The sleeves, which are quite full, are shirred once half way between the shoulder and the elbow, and again are closely shirred all the way from the elbow to the wrist.

Many well-dressed women are wearing narrow black chantilly lace bars.

The bust forms a noticeable feature of the dress. The lightly bloused corselet is caught down under a wrinkled girdle of taffeta.

At the front is a plastron of white mouseline de sole attached to a high collar to match. Motifs of cluny lace are ranged down the sides of the plastron on the vesting.

The black lace bar, tightened closely around the base of the collar, is passed through a small square buckle in front, below which the ends are left hanging, almost to the waist. The plastron of lace ends is given out in beautiful relief above the white of the mouseline.

THE FIRST SILVER WEDDING

ACCORDING to an historian, this is the way the first silver wedding came about. It was in the time of Hugues Capet. Two of his most faithful servants, a man and a woman, had grown gray in his employ. How could he reward them?

Calling the woman, he said: "Your service is great, greater than the man's, whose service is great enough, for the woman always serves her master more than the man, therefore, I will give you a reward. At your age I know of none better than a dowry and a husband. The dowry is here—this farm from this time forth belongs to you; if this man who has worked with you five and twenty years is willing to marry you, then the husband is ready."

"Your majesty," said the old peasant, "how is it possible that we should marry, having already silver hairs?"

"Then it shall be a silver wedding," and the King gave the couple silver enough to keep them in plenty.

Such was the origin of the silver wedding, a custom which, spreading all through France, subsequently became known to the world.

## CARD CASES AND POCKETBOOKS

WALLS. Skirts were hung on extenders after being brushed and examined, and delicate buttons were packed away in tissue paper in boxes. This girl could pack a trunk, so that each and every garment would come forth in its pristine freshness weeks later, and seem to have been in use fondness for her possessions until they showed a sign of shabbiness. Then they fell from grace and passed into the hands of others who were less particular.

The Monte Carlo bags, more popularly known as the dainty little wrist bags which the modish matrons carry on dress occasions, are basking in fashion's favor.

They are made of light colorings of leather, richly and well stitched. A very attractive leather bag, for instance, is lined with harmonizing silk, the outside ornamented with silver stitching, studded with settings of black jet.

Equally tasteful is a wrist bag of pale gray leather, lined with gray silk, beautified on the outside with gold stitching, studded with turquoise in effective contrast. A heavy gilt chain suspends it from the waist.

Another gown was of striped batiste with lace insertion. The skirt was made with three full flounces headed by three rows of tiny black velvet. The waist was in blouse form, opening over a vest of mouseline de sole, and had a wide guipure collar matching the insertion on the skirt.

The card cases and pocketbooks shown in the shop, are in their way, small works of art. The woman who has given her entire life to beauty will have only approving glances for the combination book made of calf, in color, an artistic blue tinged with a shadow of green, this effect being the result of the skill of the tanner. So rich is the leather itself that no added ornamentation is necessary.

Most elaborate is a cardcase of the same fine leather, made with a turquoise button, which is also cleverly arranged to hold the flap securely.

The return to the flat Vienna mountings is evident in the latest leather novelties, and art nouveau styles prevail in the design.

"She was under 18 years and conventional, and was the fortunate owner of a quantity of costly clothing. She made no fuss in caring for it, but every piece made as if it had just been sent home from the shop where it was purchased. When she removed boots or shoes, she laid them over, brushed them, and then pulled them apart, to put them away from light and dust. Her hats were inspected in the same manner, bows and flowers put into shape and brushed, and the whole covered with tissue paper after being placed in boxes.

A very artistic application of lizard skin is in cardcases and purses, with a leather flap closing gray silk, white or turquoise buttons hold the flap in place, and make a pretty color contrast as well.

Very exclusive design is a combination book of sealion, with the favored Vienna mountings of solid gold. A unique and attractive ornamentation is secured by a finely wrought chain suspended from the inside, on the end of which a drop of beautiful baroque pearl hangs. The same de-

sign has, in some cases, a double chain which are applied to the blouse waist, running from the shoulder to the waist at either side of a smooth white vest. The bustle medallions on the waist are filled in with small lace motifs. A wide girdle is worked into the full waist with shirring threads.

To be sure, this girl belonged to the leisure class. She had time enough to look after her belongings. And she, and others like her, are the only ones who ought to have a time to pack up one's frock and accessories, keep to one frock as long as it is presentable, and replace it by another to you which you are to devote yourself.

There are times when it is a positive relief when moving from place to place, and after all it takes so little to make a woman sweet and attractive."

VEILING IN UP-TO-DATE COSTUMES

WELLINGS are taking a stronger and stronger hold on the feminine fancy. They remind one involuntarily of the "somewhat soft and flowing" that is the graphic description usually employed by the masculine novelists in portraying his heroine's gown.

Truth to tell, they are so soft and fleecy and full and puffed in so many places that only the most painstaking scrutiny enables one to see just how they are put together. In no other materials are the folds so elusive, the seams and hems and tucks so prone to melt away into one nebulous mass.

White veiling is misty and ethereal to a degree, and as it is mostly affected by youthful women, it is purchased and shirred in a mode that is possibly only to slender figures. A white nun's veiling has annexed to the gathered skirt a ruffle that is laid in minute tucks along the upper part. The ruffle, which is narrower, in front than behind, dips at the back into a graceful demitasse. Above the hem it is trimmed with white satin ribbon gathered in a creased band of blue and fastened with a blue batiste cravat with embroi-

dered black polka dots massed on its pointed ends. The sleeve is a much-pouching bishop.

An accompanying hat may be a Watteau of the saucer variety, set directly on top of the head and trimmed with a quilting of blue satin ribbon about the low, round crown and with a wreath of yellow marguerites against the hair under the upward rolling brim.

Nothing could better complete this costume than a sunshade of white linen, perforated in daisy heads and lined with pale yellow.

Applique pastilles are a favorite trimming, pale blue ones in linen, for instance,

on a frock of white batiste. They are about the size of a 10-cent piece and are arranged in vertical rows between groups of batiste tufts.

On the foot of the gown there are three narrow shaped ruffles, the middle one of blue linen, and a triple ruffle repeats this arrangement about the shoulders.

THE ONLY ABSOLUTELY NEAT WOMAN

HERE is a description of the only woman who has an observed declares she ever knew who completely fits the requirements of absolute neatness in the care of a wardrobe. Says the description:

"She was under 18 years and conventional, and was the fortunate owner of a quantity of costly clothing. She made no fuss in caring for it, but every piece made as if it had just been sent home from the shop where it was purchased. When she removed boots or shoes, she laid them over, brushed them, and then pulled them apart, to put them away from light and dust. Her hats were inspected in the same manner, bows and flowers put into shape and brushed, and the whole covered with tissue paper after being placed in boxes.

A very artistic application of lizard skin is in cardcases and purses, with a leather flap closing gray silk, white or turquoise buttons hold the flap in place, and make a pretty color contrast as well.

Very exclusive design is a combination book of sealion, with the favored Vienna mountings of solid gold. A unique and attractive ornamentation is secured by a finely wrought chain suspended from the inside, on the end of which a drop of beautiful baroque pearl hangs. The same de-

sign has, in some cases, a double chain which are applied to the blouse waist, running from the shoulder to the waist at either side of a smooth white vest. The bustle medallions on the waist are filled in with small lace motifs. A wide girdle is worked into the full waist with shirring threads.

To be sure, this girl belonged to the leisure class. She had time enough to look after her belongings. And she, and others like her, are the only ones who ought to have a time to pack up one's frock and accessories, keep to one frock as long as it is presentable, and replace it by another to you which you are to devote yourself.

There are times when it is a positive relief when moving from place to place, and after all it takes so little to make a woman sweet and attractive."

"Your majesty," said the old peasant, "how is it possible that we should marry, having already silver hairs?"

"Then it shall be a silver wedding," and the King gave the couple silver enough to keep them in plenty.

Such was the origin of the silver wedding, a custom which, spreading all through France, subsequently became known to the world.

## CHANGES FOR WATER WEAR

THE sailor hat is no longer popular, even for yachting, although it is still in use. The cardigan is popular, with a high standing gray silk, white or turquoise buttons hold the flap in place, and make a pretty color contrast as well.

Her clothes closet—she had but one, of fair proportions—was lined with a white cloth that had been attached to the hooks and kept clothing from contact with the

## LINEN AS A RIVAL OF PIQUE

LENEN rivals pique this season—a

thick, glossy, silky linen, which

may be made up elaborately with much

cluny lace, or may be of the tall

and slender figures. A white nun's veiling has

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is laid in minute tucks along the upper

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## MORE PICTURES

## FROM SOUTH HAVEN, MICH.

Photographs by L. Duthiel Cabanne,  
Loaned to the Sunday Post-Dispatch.



POSING THE BABY AT SOUTH HAVEN. GROUP FROM LEFT TO RIGHT, MRS. CABANNE, A CHICAGO VISITOR, AUBREY LINDSLEY, MISS JESSIE PEET AND MISS LOTTIE SMART.



ST. LOUIS GROUP  
AT THE SUMMIT OF THE  
TOBOGGAN SLIDE AT  
SOUTH HAVEN.



THE ST. LOUIS CROWD AT SOUTH HAVEN—MRS. CABANNE, MISS PEET, MISS SMART, MESSRS. LINDSLEY, FAUST, MUNSA, WESTHUS, HESTER AND BACON.



MRS. CABANNE AND FRIENDS IN  
THE BREAKERS AT SOUTH HAVEN.



MRS. CABANNE, MISS PEET, MISS SMART, AND  
MR. LINDSLEY AT SOUTH HAVEN.



ISABEL AND DORIS CABANNE,  
IN THE SURF AT SOUTH HAVEN.



ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO BOYS IN THE  
SAND AT GRAND HAVEN.

ALTON FERRYMAN HAS  
ROWED 460,000 MILES

He Has Pulled His Boat as Far as the Moon and Seven-Tenths of the Way Back to the Earth in 25 Years' Work Against the Mississippi Currents.

GEORGE F. BROOKS, ferryman, will 000 trips he has made, he has taken in return to the earth during the Louisiana Purchase Fair from a trip to the moon in a rowboat. This is speaking figuratively of the ferryman'sfeat, for, in September, 1901, he will have rowed a boat 460,000 miles, exactly the distance from the earth to the moon and then back to the earth.

It is unlikely any other man in the world has rowed a boat as many miles as Brooks. His record is now above 460,000 miles.

He is still rowing. He carries passengers between the Illinois and Missouri shores at Alton, Ill. He has been doing it twenty-five years.

He estimates that he averages eight round trips for every day in the year. A round trip is two miles.

Eight round trips a day is 16 miles.

Sixteen miles a day for 365 days is 5840 miles a year.

Five thousand, eight hundred and forty miles a year for twenty-five years is 460,000 miles.

The distance from the earth to the moon is 236,000 miles. So Ferryman Brooks, having passed his 460,000th mile, has rowed as far as the moon and something more than seven-tenths of the way home.

Brooks is known all up and down the river as Brooks. He is a machine.

He crosses the river always in the same place, in the same way, with the same stroke, and in the same boat.

The boat, necessarily, must be renewed now and then. But the new one is always a counterpart of the old. Brooks builds his own boats. He builds them all in the same model. He builds them all the same size. He paints all of them red, a deep red.

Brooks is tall and thin. He is about 60 years old. He is the typical longshoreman, hardworking, inured to all weathers, saving of his earnings.

He was born at Livermore Falls, on the Androscoggin River, in Maine. He reached Alton in March, 1876. He began ferrying in a rowboat then. He has never stopped. It is only when the ice is gorged in the stream that a day passes without Brooks making a trip. It is only when the ice floes carry him out of his route that Brooks fails to cross every time in the same place.

He is a student of currents and winds. Brooks. He knows how far upstream his boat must be held and just where he will land when his boat is held at a certain angle with the current.

Brooks never alters his stroke. It is always the same, year in and year out. All oarsmen would be good oarsmen if they rowed like Brooks. They would know how to get the best results from their work.

There is a steam ferry at Alton. Brooks does not compete with it much during the day. It is early in the morning and after 6 o'clock in the evening when the steam ferry is idle, that Brooks gets in his heavy work. Eighteen hours is often a working day for Brooks.

The Brooks ferry charges 10 cents a single trip for each passenger. So that if he carried but one passenger on each of the 460,

round trips every day. This is the average. Some times in the year I made twenty trips a day. At others I make very few. ~~150~~ house where I can be called at any hour of the night, and people always know just where to find me. I make more than half of my trips in the evening and early morning or during the night.

I build my own boats because I want a certain kind of boat. It must be easily handled and still be roomy and safe. It must run well. I have no reason for painting all of them red except that I like red boats.

I have ferried here in every possible weather. I have gone across when the waves were too high for an ordinary boat, and I have been out in floods and storms. In the twenty-five years I have been crossing here I have seen the Mississippi in all its moods.

I have often worked eighteen hours a day. I sleep here on the river bank in a house where I can be called at any hour of the night, and people always know just where to find me. I make more than half of my trips in the evening and early morning or during the night.

The Mississippi river water is not what it was before they let the lake water into the Chicago canal. I can see the lake water here. I saw it distinctly the first day it appeared. It gives the water of the river a different appearance. It makes it bigger and better. I took samples of the water here for bacteriologists for a long time. I never believed the canal hurt the water. I think it helps the whole valley, for it gives them a greater volume of water and more active and fresher water. The lake water they give us the better for us.

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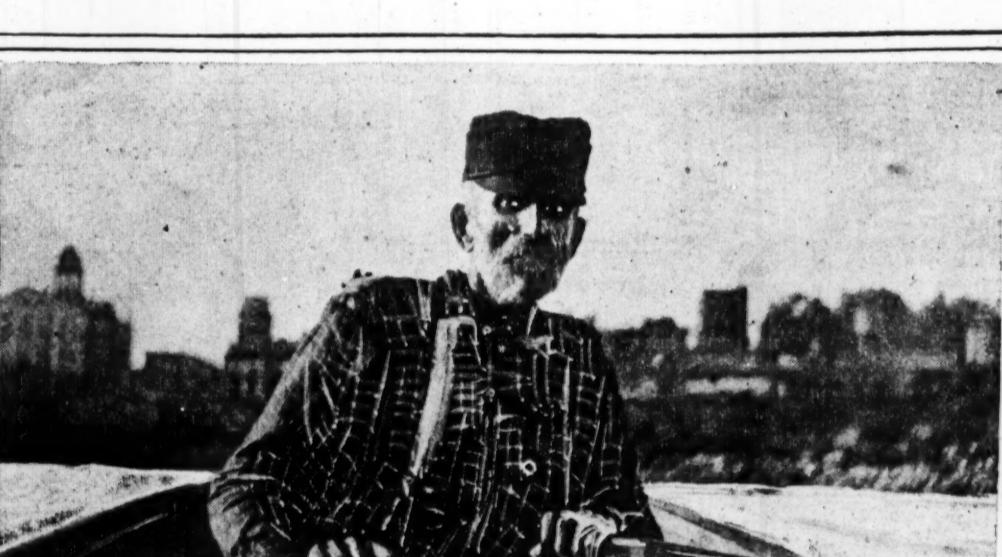
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FERRYMAN GEORGE F. BROOKS.



BROOKS AND A VOLUNTEER AT THE OARS.

## MILLIONAIRE LAWSON TELLS HOW TO BE SUCCESSFUL

## His Formula for Making Money

## Is Start Poor and Work Hard

## to Realize Your Ambition.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 5.

Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

TOMAS W. LAWSON, the yachtsman

millionaire, owner of the Indepen-

dence, who was once a poor boy, but

who is now worth many millions, gives this

advice to young men on how to succeed in business:

By THOMAS W. LAWSON.

NOT long ago a man came to me and

asked for a formula for making

money. He said he had a son he

wanted to start in the world. He had

heard I was making several millions a year

in stocks, and he wanted to know, he

declared rather naively, "how the trick is done."

I was amused, but interested, and asked

him to present a list of questions on the

points he wished me to cover in my coun-

sel on money making. His list was as fol-

lows:

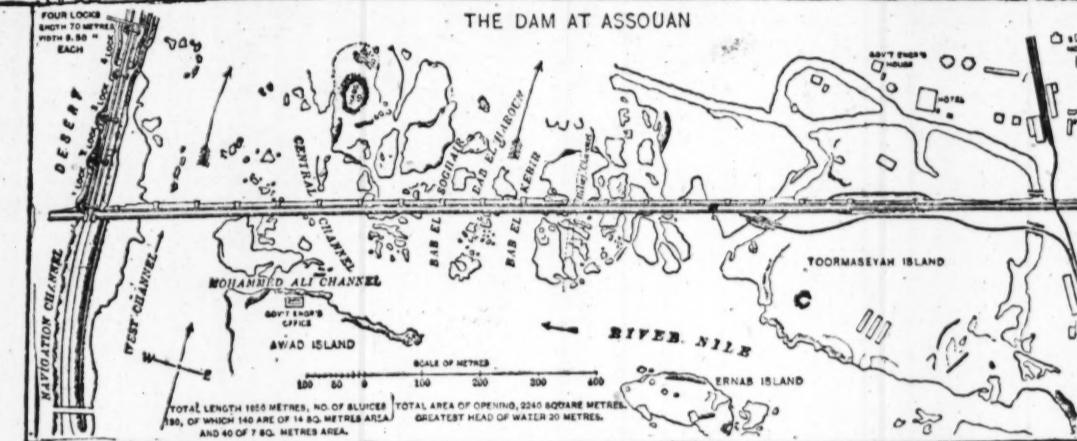
What is a college education worth to a

# THE DAMS OF THE NILE

Which Will Make It Once More  
the Salvation of Egypt.



NORTH FACE OF THE DAM AT BAB-EL-KEBIR.



THE DAM AT ASSOUEAN

## Gigantic Engineering Work by Europeans in the Land of the First Engineers.

THE work of building two immense dams across the river Nile in Egypt, which was begun in 1899 by Sir John Aird and a company of contractors, under the supervision of the British government, is fully half done. The time for the completion of the work as stipulated in the contract was five years. Because of favorable conditions, however, says John Ward in *Cassier's Magazine*, the task will be completed in at least a year less than contract time.

Already one great drought with its attendant calamity has been prevented, and when the work is completed it is expected that the time will never again come when there shall not be abundant harvest over all the land of Egypt.

## By JOHN WARD, F. S. A., Author of "Pyramids and Progress."

THE earliest Egyptian public work recorded for us was a damming of the Nile by Mena, 4400 B. C. The Nile reservoirs, now under construction, are working out the same problem—to husband the waters of the high Nile, hitherto lost in the Mediterranean—for the perennial irrigation of Egypt.

Before proceeding to describe the gigantic works of masonry now under construction, the greatest the world has seen, it may be well to say a few words about the origin of the present scheme. Napoleon gets the credit of having suggested the first barrage of the Nile. This may be true, for he had been trained as an engineer. But his time in Egypt was short and nothing was done for forty years. At that time Mahomet Ali had plans drawn for a dam near Cairo, and began the work. It was done by French engineers and was completed by Ismail in 1861. Even then the engineers feared to close all the gates, but one day in 1862 a bold young engineer had all the openings closed. The water rose, and the pressure was so great that the whole wall began to move down stream. The gates were never closed again until Egypt came under British rule.

In 1883 Sir Cailin Scott Moncrieff declared that the walls could be underpinned and the structure made to do its work for half a million sterling. It was ordered done and succeeded.

The success in saving the structure, long regarded as useless, gave Sir William Garstin and his staff of engineers a desire to do more good to the thirsty land by extending the work to Upper Egypt. Lord Cromer backed them up with his accusations of energy, and Mr. William Willcocks was asked to report on the whole Nile valley, being given carte blanche as to the selection of sites and plans for future reservoirs.

He spent three years at this superhuman task, doing almost all the work himself, as to translating over the country taking leads, matches, and the help of a sturdy Native. A large book of plans, sections and working drawings was the result. Six or seven schemes were laid before the government, two being specially recommended by Mr. Willcocks in a masterly report on "The Perennial Irrigation of Egypt." Final estimates were obtained. But the cost would amount to several millions sterling, according to Sir Benjamin Baker, now appointed consulting engineer of Egypt, and Egypt had no money. Lord Cromer, therefore, had to let the plans go back to Sir William Garstin's keeping, and they were comfortably pigeonholed.

But the unexpected always happens! Sir Benjamin Baker had reported on these plans and advised their execution. Some little bird must have told certain capitalists and contractors how matters stood, for Sir John Aird, representing them, one day called on Lord Cromer and offered to make two barrages or dams, navigation canals, irrigation channels and anything else required in a period of five years, and asked for no payment till the work was done.

The work was commenced in 1899 at Assouan, near the "First Cataract," and also at Assouan, 200 miles nearer Cairo, where the supplemental dam will be. Within a few months 20,000 men were employed. The scene in 1900 at Assouan was a crowd of willing workmen, railroads and locomotives, great cranes by hundreds, toiling away under Egypt's blue sky and burning sun, baffles describing. The din, the roar of steam engines, the noise of blasting operations, the hiss of confused tongues, Arabic, English, Italian, Green, French and of Nubians and Sudanese who talk some unknown lingo, is deafening even above the roar of what remains of the cataract. A huge *sadd*—the Arabic word for dam—of

earth and stones keeps the Nile from breaking in where the masons work along the line of wall. Huge cranes lift immense blocks of granite, swing them round, and deposit each in its proper bed. Later we see the iron-grooved sashes built in the openings where the gates will be placed.

Mr. Willcocks selected this plan for several reasons. It is the only place on the Nile where a natural barrier of granite exists.

His original plan was to have a wall of granite, right across the narrowest part of the valley, sufficient high to back up the river to a height of 120 feet. This would have given an enormous body of water. But when the plans were handed to Sir Benjamin Baker, as consulting engineer, he was told by the Egyptian government to cut this down to 65 feet. So the work now in hand will have the water level in summer, at a height of 65 feet above the present average level of the Nile.

The walls on each side approach in this way, so that the distance between them one and one-half miles apart. The great granite wall joins these cliffs and effectively bars the valley across. As the waters rise they will fill up the Nile valley southwards for over 140 miles, and unfortunately drown out the present fertile strips of land along the banks, and submerge many tombs and ancient temples in Nubia.

The wall will be pierced with 180 springs

—140 of 150 square feet area and 40 of 75 square feet. The total area of openings will be 24,000 square feet. The openings will be served by Stone's patent sluices. This is an ingenious invention.

By merely turning levers the immense steel shutter is easily raised or lowered, and with the full pressure of the impounded or running water against it.

The heaviest work the contractors had

been getting sound foundations in the center, where "faults" appeared in the granite, which was found to be, in parts, quite soft or decomposed. These "faults" had to be cut out and replaced with solid granite masonry or cement. This work of replacing the old and decomposed granite had been expected to extend for a distance down as far as 36 feet below the level allowed for in the drawings. There will be roadway along the top of the dam. Its total length will be about 6350 feet. It will exceed 150 feet in depth in some places down to the solid rocky platform on which it stands.

On the west side there is being excavated

a navigation canal, with four locks. The

change in Egyptian trade and communica-

tions made it necessary

to have a

waterway

for the

steamship

and sailing boats will pass without hindrance

between the two Niles. Formerly craft

would be dragged up over the cataracts

only at the time of "high" Nile. To take a dahabiah up cost £50, and steamers could not be taken safely at any cost. The huge wall of masonry itself is nearly up to level with the water, and the "sadd" is from

the "low" Nile. Formerly craft

would be

dragged

up

over

the

water

and the

loss

of

time

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expense

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loss

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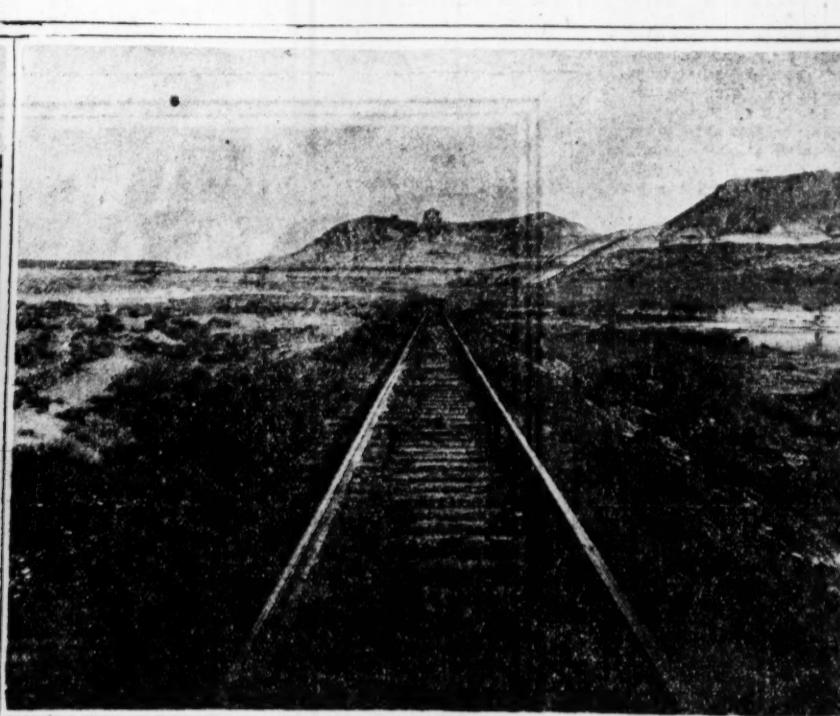
loss

# REBUILDING THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY AT A COST OF \$15,000,000

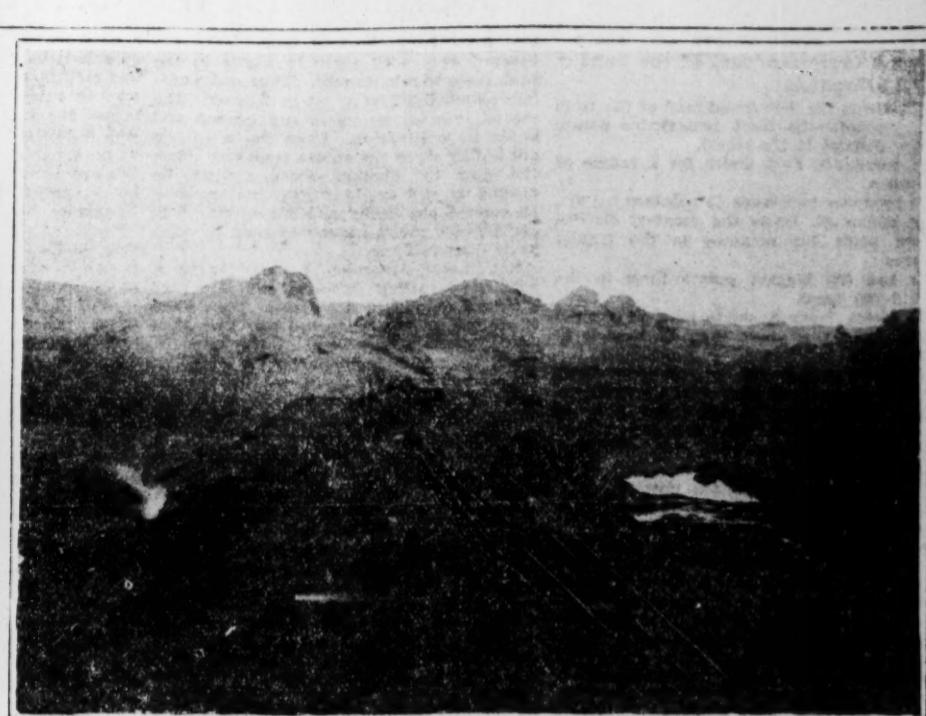
Engineering Methods of the Twentieth Century Applied in Reducing Distances and Grades on a Road That Was Constructed After the Close of the Civil War.



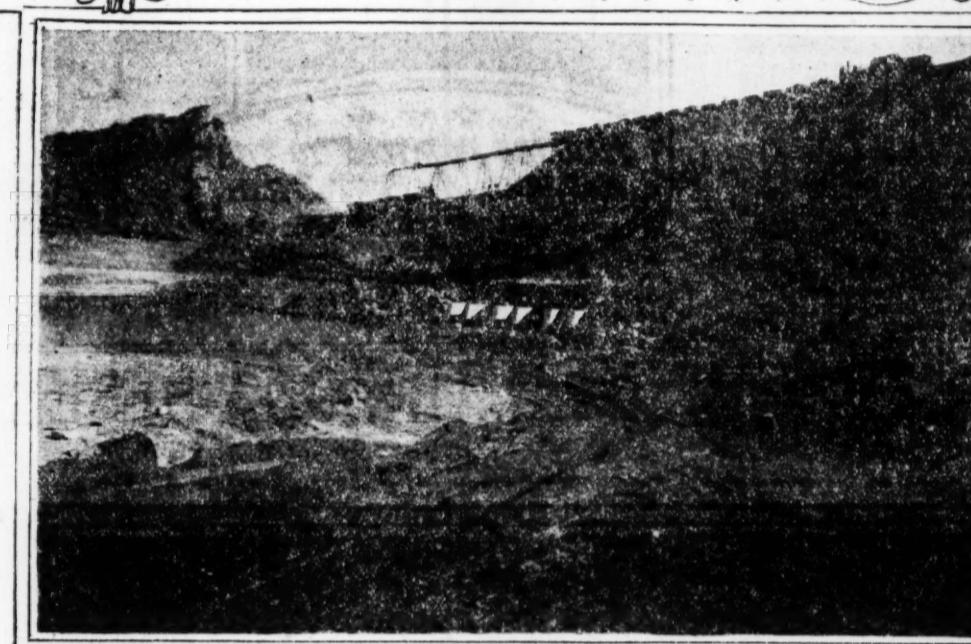
WEST APPROACH TO ASPEN TUNNEL. Begun in '90, now nearing completion. Length, 3900 feet; greatest depth below surface, 450 feet; grade, 21 feet to the mile; oil well and coal mine discovered in tunnel; also stream of water, tunnel is lined throughout with timber and concrete and lighted by electricity; power for drilling furnished by compressed air motor. Cost of tunnel, \$2,000,000.



SECTION OF TRACK NEAR GREEN RIVER, WYO. Entire line in Wyoming has been rebuilt with 40-pound rails, laid on new ties, treated by Burnett system with zinc preparation to prevent decay and ballasted with Sherman hill gravel.



BUILDING NEW LINE BETWEEN BUFORD AND LARAMIE. Gibraltar Cone, 100 feet above the grade line, was drilled and loaded with about 1000 kegs of black powder and 1000 pounds of dynamite, and on July 4, 1900, this enormous charge was set off, blowing out the whole of the hill.



DALE CREEK FILL. The fill is 600 feet long, 150 feet high and is composed entirely of Sherman gravel, 500,000 cubic yards of which were used in its construction.



STEAM SHOVEL IN OPERATION NEAR LONE TREE, WYO. The steam shovel has played an important part in the building of the new line. It cuts through the dirt and soft rock, and also handles the hard rock after it has been loosened by blasting.

CHETENNE, Wyo., Aug. 6. By a Staff Correspondent of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

WITHIN the past two years the Union Pacific Railroad has expanded \$15,000,000 in reconstructing and improving its line between Kansas City, Omaha, Denver and Ogden.

Of this vast amount, equal to the price paid by Jefferson to Napoleon for the Louisiana territory, more than two-thirds has been applied in the State of Wyoming, where the line crosses the backbone of the Rocky mountains.

Grades have been reduced, curves straightened, chasms filled, streams bridged, tunnels bored and changes effected until the men who built the road—at that time considered a marvel of engineering work—would not recognize it, were it alive today.

With the completion of the \$2,000,000 tunnel at Aspen, through which trains will be run Oct. 1, the work will be practically finished and what President Horace G. Burton terms the "Greater Union Pacific" will be come a reality.

Since the receivership ended and the new management took charge an aggressive policy has been adopted by the Union Pacific. In the vast railroad combinations that have been in progress it has played an important part, forming with the other "Harriman" roads the longest connecting link in their great transcontinental highway to the Orient.

The old Union Pacific was built with slight regard for what are today considered some of the salient points of railroad engineering. When it came to a water course extending in the same general direction it desired to take, it followed the stream. It went around the high hills, instead of under them, and over the small ones instead of through them. It was full of curves, grades and angles.

In the great race with the Central Pacific, which terminated with the driving of the golden spike at Promontory Point, Utah, May 10, 1869, fast work was necessary and to accomplish this the easy grade was sought.

This was good engineering, at the time, and in view of the imperfect machinery employed. With the advent of the steam shovel, electric and compressed air drilling, dynamite, dump cars and track-laying machines, a new era in railroad construction dawned.

In reconstructing the Union Pacific, little regard has been shown for the established line. The improvements were planned with the audacity which distinguished modern science and carried out regardless of cost.

Mountains have been topped over to intervene chasms, holes bored through solid granite for thousands of feet, an undersea tunnel encircled and overcome, steel bridges swing across swift mountain streams, wooden culverts supplanted by stone arches, and all without interrupting the traffic for a single day and so quietly that the world is only beginning to hear of it.

A total of 150 miles of new track has been laid, shortening the line between Omaha and Ogden over 30 miles; the maximum grade has been reduced from 97.63 feet to 45 feet to the mile, and the maximum curvature to 4 degrees.

And why was this work undertaken? General Passenger Agent E. L. Lomax, who last week conducted a party of eastern newspaper men over the Wyoming division, answers the question thus:

"Two ways are open to increase the earning capacity of a railroad. One is to haul more tons to the car; the other is to haul more cars to the train. If the road has been operating to the limit of its power plants, one of these remedies is available. The engineering department can make it possible for the locomotives to haul heavier loads."

"In but one way can this be done. That is to reduce the grades. The power of a locomotive, like that of a horse, is limited by the maximum gradient of the route over which it travels. Reduce the grade and the power is increased. To accomplish this object the work was undertaken."

Since the improvements were made double-header trains have become a rarity on the Union Pacific. The ubiquitous and squatly "helper" engine, formerly seen on

every mountain side, has been abolished and the work is now done by big moguls of an improved pattern, one to each train.

The most important cut-offs made are those between Bona and Boulder, 15 miles, reducing the distance three miles, only one curve being added; from 100 feet to the out, four miles, airline, new line crossing old roadbed seven times; Lookout to Medicine Bow, 25 miles, saving 12 miles, and including Foot Creek hill, 200 feet long and 40 feet high; Hanna to Dana, eight miles, cutting off four miles, and many curves, cuts involving the removal of 1,700,000 cubic yards of earth and stone, one cut being one and a quarter miles long and 65 feet deep; Leroy to Bear river, including the Aspen tunnel, which saves 19 miles, and reducing the grade from 200 to 90 degrees.

The work at Sherman Hill and the Aspen tunnel stand out in bold relief because of the gigantic engineering feats accomplished.

Formerly the highest point on the Union Pacific system was Sherman, 30 miles west of Cheyenne, and 827 feet above the sea. By the new line the grade at this point has been reduced 247 feet, and the new Sherman is that much lower than the old. Here is located the celebrated Sherman gravel, a disintegrated red granite, with which the entire Union Pacific system is being ballasted.

The Dale creek fill, which is part of the Sherman hill work, takes the place of the famous Sherman creek bridge, 600 feet long and 135 feet high, over which transcontinental traffic has been flowing for the last 40 years. The fill is 900 feet long and 120 feet high and 500,000 cubic yards of Sherman gravel are used in constructing it. Under this huge mountain of stone, Dale creek now finds its way in iron pipes.

Lone creek fill, in the same locality, is 800 feet long and 125 feet high. The Sherman Hill tunnel, which was drilled through the hard red granite, is 1600 feet long. The new line across Sherman Hill saves nothing in mileage or curves, but it reduces the grade more than one-half. The cost was several million dollars.

The largest single piece of work ever undertaken by the Union Pacific is the Aspen tunnel, 94 miles east of Ogden. It will be, when completed, 500 feet in length and 45 feet high at the surface at the deepest point. The grade through the tunnel is 2% feet to the mile.

To hasten work on the tunnel a central shaft was sunk, the top of which is 331 feet above grade, and from the bottom of this shaft headings were started east and west. A heavy flow of water was encountered, as well as other hindrances, and work is now proceeding from the ends only.

Work was begun at the shaft Nov. 15, 1898; at the west end heading, March 14, 1899; and at the east end heading, April 2, 1899. In spite of drawbacks, the tunnel is nearing completion and will be finished this fall.

The tunnel and cut-off will save 10 miles in distance and 136 degrees in curvature, avoiding the treacherous grades of Tapoca Hill, which every engineer on the Wyoming division knows to his sorrow. Instead of 14 miles from either end of the tunnel, the contractors discovered a vein of coal and oil well in the tunnel, both of which will probably be developed by the company.

In relaying the entire line, old and new, with heavy 80-pound rails and ballasting with Sherman and Granger gravel, the management is putting the finishing touches to its gigantic task.

In rebuilding the railroad some of the landmarks familiar to those who crossed the plains by the old Mormon trail and later by the first transcontinental railway have been wiped out, while others have been greatly changed.

Sherman Hill, named for "my great grandfather," by George Greenville M. Dodge, who discovered this pass through the mountains while crossing the Rockies, would never be recognized by its godfather at the present day, or by Gen. Sherman, who pronounced its discovery "a stroke of genius." Dale and Lone Tree creeks, well known to the hardy pioneers who crossed the continent in Brigham Young's footsteps, are filled up with huge embankments; Fort Steele is noted chiefly for the new steel bridge which has been thrown across the Snake river.

The Union monument erected at the highest point on the line, in recognition of the services of the Omens brothers in the construction of the Union Pacific, is 10 miles distant from the new Buford-Laramie cut-off, and only its granite top, 65 feet above the ground, can be seen from the train.

Even Bitter Creek, whose 50 miles of desolation and sagebrush were a terror to early emigrants and freighters, so that anyone who had crossed it was pronounced a "bad man from Bitter Creek," is but a memory.

W. M. LEDBETTER.

## SQUATTER CLAIMS LAND RIVER ADDED TO ISLAND

Scene of Lincoln and Shields' Duel  
Now the Scene of Contention  
Over Property Rights.

THE ownership of the island whither crept with willows. Five years in them have given Bill Lee a shelter. There is an old dancing platform, a deserted shooting gallery and saloon and a bowling alley in which the balls have not rolled since the catfish nosed around there during the high water of '96.

The older and higher portion of the island is just about as it was when Lincoln and Shields went over there to fight their duel. There are a few big maples and a silver birch, but nothing else.

Atton who remembers the Lincoln-Shields occurrence. The general thought Lincoln lacking in courtesy to a lady friend, and he challenged Lincoln to meet him on the field. There are few richer stories of Lincoln than this. His response to the challenge was characteristic. He accepted, and, as the challenged party, chose broad axes for weapons. To this factious, though terrible, suggestion the indignant general refused to accede. Mr. Lincoln consented to alter the conditions. He named canons at short range.

When Lincoln had sated himself with joking, the arrangements for battle were made. The two combatants agreed upon the island opposite Atton as the scene of the duel. They went to Atton and crossed the river at early morning in rowboats. When the island was reached the friends of Mr. Lincoln and Gen. Shields poured oil on the shallow waters and called the duel off.

Meanwhile many of the residents of Atton had assembled at the riverfront to await the return. Then, as always, Lincoln had his joke. He placed a stump in a hat and coat and had one of the party fan it with a hat. In such fashion the dueling party approached the Atton wharf. The people saw the prostrate figure in Mr. Lincoln's boat and the fainting hat. The cry went up that Lincoln had been shot. Father Abraham was just then approaching his national fame and the import of anything befalling him was appreciated by the crowd upon the Atton wharf. The excitement was not abated until the boats approached near enough for Mr. Lincoln, laughing and unharmed, to say them first.

Belbow behind the Pacific to exclaim: "In the name of the Queen!"

William Lee, behind the rich acres the world laid at his feet and exclaimed: "In the name of Bill Lee!"

Wherefore did Bill hold fast to what he holds and have no thought to let go. "Why, if all the land that's grown on here is to belong to the owner of the land it's grown on to, some day the river might go dry and he'd own the whole dang earth," so says Bill.

The island where Lincoln and Shields would have fought is not a garden spot, it is greater historically than agriculturally. It is long, low and marshy. It is covered in the night and buried on Lincoln and



LEE'S HOME ON LINCOLN AND SHIELDS ISLAND.



WILLIAM LEE,  
THE SQUATTER.

here long enough to own a good part of this island, for it's been making all the time I've been here.

Mr. McPike has not ordered me off. I haven't seen him or anyone representing him. I've just heard I was to be told to move on. So I've seen a lawyer, and I'm going to defend myself when the fight comes.

The Sunday Post-Dispatch, desiring to know something of the unique contention between Lincoln and Shields, interviewed Mr. McPike, who is a typical river character, living alone on this island, or rather on an island.

He is a squatter, but he has a home on the island, or rather on an island. St. Charles County records show me he got seven and seven-one-hundredths acres, but I ain't seen this myself, but I'm told it's so.

If that is what he bought, why that's what he owns—that and no more. There is something between 100 and 200 acres in the island now. It gets bigger every year. If

Mr. McPike's dead calls for what I'm told it does, then all the rest of the island belongs to him. I'm told he's got 200 acres here.

One thing I'm sure of, and that is that Mr. McPike don't get 200 acres here when he bought only seven. He's been seven. I don't get the rest of it, the school district can have it.

# SECOND CROP OF POTATOES PLANTED IN THE FORT SMITH, ARK., DISTRICT

The Greatest Irish Potato Growing Section in the Country and the Greatest Grower in That Section.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Aug. 9.  
Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

**T**HIS is the new-found land of the Irish potato—the most remarkable potato district in the world.

It surrounds Fort Smith for a radius of 50 miles.

It produces two crops of potatoes a year. It makes St. Louis the greatest distributing point for potatoes in the United States.

It has the biggest potato farm in the world—360 acres.

It yields from a single acre of ground in a single year more than 400 bushels of potatoes.

It ships in a single June disease 600,000 bushels of potatoes from Fort Smith alone.

The Irish potato is king down here. It is greater than cotton, more potent than corn. It is making men rich. The biggest farms are the potato farms. The richest planters are the potato growers.

The great potato fields around Fort Smith are comparatively new. They have not always been in potatoes. It is not more than 12 years since the first potato was sown and established. Since then its growth has been as remarkable as its success. Every planter in the district has discovered the possibilities in potatoes, and no farm is without them. The district laps over the Arkansas boundary into the Indian Territory. It is peculiarly adapted to the culture of potatoes. The climate is a medium between the heat of the South and the cold of the North. This is why the potato growers here can raise two crops a year, something that is not done in any other section, save in a narrow strip in Tennessee.

In the potato district which performs the feat of two crops a year one may see such unusual things as potato planting in August, potato digging in November, single potato field of 90 acres, 200 itinerant potato diggers in camp around a plantation, a train of adobe wagons, a train of horses, mules and mafers, other things one never hears of save in this district where St. Louis, the greatest of potato distributing points, gets the most of its potatoes.

I have just made a tour of the potato district. I have seen the second crop going under the ground at a time when, like almost everyone, I supposed the potato crop of the central Mississippi Valley long ago gathered and sold.

The greatest potato farm in the world is in this district. It is just across the Arkansas boundary in the Cherokee Nation, and is the property of the family of Joseph H. Alexander, Sr., of Fort Smith. Mr. Alexander raises and ships to the St. Louis market more potatoes than any other grower in the United States.

The Alexander farm covers 1200 acres. One-fourth its area is devoted to potatoes. There is no other farm in the United States like this. In the first place, it produces the largest potato crop in the country. The 100,000 bushels is its annual average yield.

There is no other such farm as this of the Alexanders. It belongs to the Cherokee tribe, but is held in private cultivation. When the Cherokee lands are allotted in severity there will be a reckoning on these broad acres. The Indians have the same rights as a full-blood Cherokee. There is no trace of Indian blood in the family. It is supposed that the allotment will give each Cherokee about 80 acres. If it does, the Alexanders will be permitted to hold 800 of the 1200 acres of their farm, for there are ten members of the immediate family.

Meanwhile the Alexanders raise potatoes, cotton, corn and oats. The greatest of these is potatoes. No other farm yields so many. Other growers raise potatoes upon an extensive scale.

This greatest of potato farms is in the bottomland on the west bank of the Arkansas river. It is all rich. It is all distinctively southern. Little cabins, with many negro children and rude, cat-tail chimneys, mark the ends of the fields. The head of the house gets for his labor his cabin and 50 cents a day. The single laborer gets 75 cents a day. They are only paid for the days they work.

The possession of this farm is a privilege indeed, for the Alexanders pay no taxes. They have great fields of cotton in red and white flowers and acres and acres of corn. A fourth part of the farm is bare. These are the potato fields, now being planted for the second time this year. In February they were planted for the first crop. Seven bushels of round potatoes went into every acre. Late in June came the first harvest. Each acre yielded from 175 to 200 bushels of potatoes.

There is no other such busy time on the Alexander farm as that occasioned by the digging and marketing of the first crop of potatoes. The digging must be done in a few days, and the potatoes must be immediately shipped. This is all a big undertaking on a farm which has sometimes as many as 300 acres in potatoes.

If the resident labor and many itinerants work together to dig the Alexander potatoes, the work is done in a few days. They are dug and then scratched out of the soil by men, women and children. The wagons are loaded and driven up to the railroad, and this goes on day and night until the fields are cleared. Two hundred workers take out the June crop of potatoes on this farm. The greater part of these are itinerants, who have a camp down in the timber along the Arkansas river. The number of potato diggers is something seen nowhere else like down in the Arkansas bottoms. They are a part of the potato industry in the greatest of potato countries.

Thirty wagons haul the Alexander potatoes three miles from the farm to the railroad. They load sometimes as many as ten bushels a day. Each car carries from 40 to 50 bushels.

At this time of year the second crop of potatoes is sown. The yield will come the first ten days in November. It will not run up to 250 and 300 bushels an acre, like the first crop, but it will go over a hundred bushels and will command a much higher price. The potato growers of the Fort Smith district are accustomed to getting a good price for their second crop of potatoes. The bulk of them go to Texas for seed, but this year, because of the drought in the American bottoms and the Kaw valley, the other great potato countries of the Mississippi valley, the major portion of the second crop of potatoes in the Fort Smith district will go to St. Louis and other cities north.

It is with the second of his two crops that the potato grower in the Fort Smith district makes his money. His seed pota-

toes come from the first crop. They are a good many who almost do it. You see, covered over with earth in a pile in the everybody in here raises potatoes. The second field, there to remain until the second planting, about the first week in August. The second crop comes up in dry ground and we can raise on our farms. You see, potatoes are likely to be high in November. And a new crop coming in just then gives us an opportunity to enjoy a good market.

We are accustomed to as much as a dollar a bushel for the potatoes we dig in November and late October.

People of other parts of the country are slow to believe us when we tell them we raise two crops of potatoes down here every year. But we do it all right, not once in a while, but all the time. It is only one of the proofs that we have one of the earth's garden spots here on the border of Arkansas and the Indian Territory. Mr. George Coleman has down here a farm on which he raises two crops of potatoes a year.

We have potatoes, cotton, corn, wheat, oats, a world of fruit, melons and almost everything else the country raises.

There is just a belt of country here where the climate makes it possible to raise a great variety of crops. The double potato crop is the best discovery thus far made in the belt. It will be hard to beat.

We alternate our crops enough to take the ground off of a single piece after the second year. Potatoes are raised on the soil, bushels, and everybody in it is still on a large or small scale. It is quite a safe crop. When it is especially good it is the best money maker we have. I hardly know how many acres we have in potatoes around Fort Smith every year, but there are thousands of them. I have one single field of 90 acres. The Kaw valley and the American bottom probably raise as many potatoes as we do in a single crop, but our second crop doubles as much as the first potato crop. You have no idea how we ship potatoes out of here about the last of June. We oftentimes surround the railroad switch with loaded wagons until it is a problem to know who raises all the potatoes. I have sometimes as many as 30 wagons hauling from my farm alone. St. Louis is our principal distributing point. I don't know of another grower who raises as many potatoes as I do, but I know

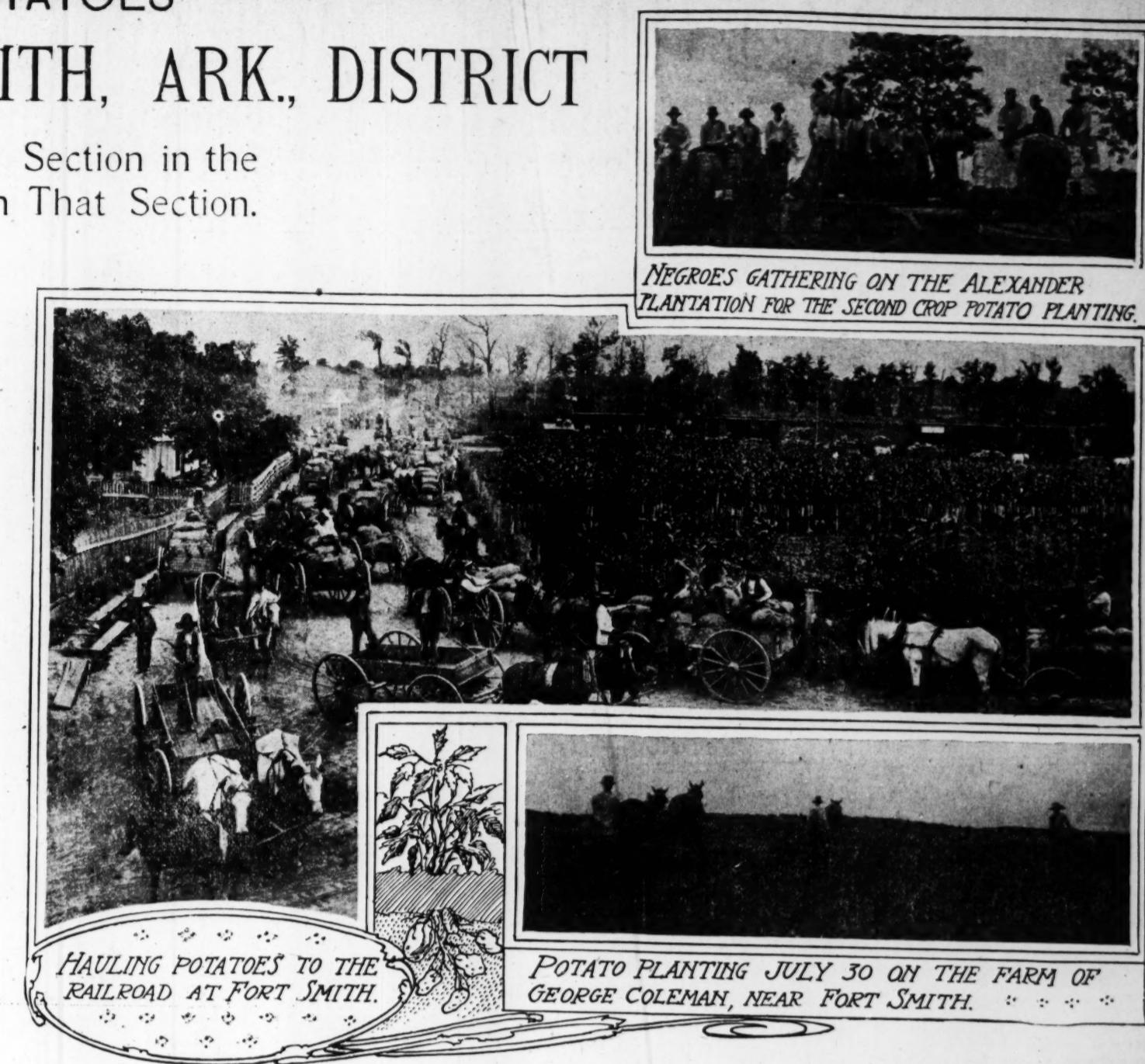
the chief potato of the Alexander farm and every other farm in the district is the Bills' Triumph. It is a red potato, round and of medium size. It has shallow eyes, and is a great favorite in the North, ordinarily selling for two cents higher per bushel than the other most common market. As many as 1200 carloads of these potatoes are shipped out of Fort Smith in June, and this is but one of many shipping points. The aggregate yield of the district runs into the millions of bushels. Even this year, when the drought cut short the potato crop in all the northern states, Fort Smith shipped 600 cars of potatoes.

The second crop of the district is expected to enrich the big growers, for the partial failure of the season's crop in some of the northern districts is going to advance the price.

By JOSEPH H. ALEXANDER, SR.

**W**E make a specialty of Irish potatoes here. The soil and climate are peculiarly adapted to their culture. It took us a while to find it out, but we have made the most of the discovery in recent years.

Two crops of potatoes off a piece of ground in one year isn't bad, is it? No more is 300 bushels of potatoes off an acre in June and more than a hundred bushels off the same acre late in the fall! That's the sort of potato raising we do down here. I don't know of another grower who raises as many potatoes as I do, but I know



HAULING POTATOES TO THE RAILROAD AT FORT SMITH.

POTATO PLANTING JULY 30 ON THE FARM OF GEORGE COLEMAN, NEAR FORT SMITH.

other cities, but we generally get back to St. Louis. It is the chief distributing point for potatoes.

The potato district extends over the hills and hills alike. The biggest fields are in the hills, and the potatoes will grow upon the hills. A common saying of the district yield comes from the hills. We get a double crop because our summers, while much longer than those of the North, are still not as dry as those of the South. That is the reason why we can raise two crops of potatoes in a season here when it cannot be done either above or below us.

We have not yet reached the limits possible in our potato district. We do not lead all other districts now we will do it soon, for we are still raising potatoes—thousands and thousands of acres of potatoes.

I have visited some of the other

famous potato districts, but I have found nothing on the scale undertaken here. I am inclined to believe this corner of Arkansas and the Territory leads the country in Irish potatoes.

There is every year a great rush for our crop. I have seen buyers here from as far east as Pittsburgh. I sold my June crop this year as it lay in the ground. There is not much doubt about the quantity or quality of our crop when the St. Louis concerns to which we do our principal selling will buy our potatoes before they are

The land of the big red apple is perhaps the more famous now, but the fame of the land of the Irish potato is coming.

Don't forget the chief triumph—two crops a year!

## ENORMOUS METEORITE FOUND IN AN ARIZONA DESERT

Fragments Picked Up by Indians and Larger Pieces Are Supposed to Be Buried in the Lands.

TUCSON, Ariz., Aug. 5.

Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

**A**ND ENORMOUS meteorite, which has been discovered at the bottom of a cavity 600 feet deep and a mile wide, has just been discovered 40 miles north of Diablo, an Arizona water station on the Santa Fe Railroad.

Owing to the great depth of the cavity only a most unsatisfactory examination of the meteorite has been made, but from this it appears that the aeroite is composed of a metal much harder than iron and other metals, fused and melted together by a tremendous heat. Arrangements are being made by a party of scientists to make a more thorough examination of the fragment cast upon this planet by some other.

To say that the meteorite has been recently discovered is but partially true, for the Indians have known of the existence for a long time. In fact it was through them that its existence became known to Oliver Lippincott of Los Angeles and others, who made the brief examination referred to and likewise the photographs which accompany the story.

The spot where the meteorite was found is a high plateau or mesa, back of the mountains, which can be seen from the train on the route through northern Arizona. It is near the place where the Moki Indians annually hold their weird, fantastic and groomsome snake dance ceremonies. For many years these Indians have been bringing their offerings to the spot where this metal fell. It has the appearance of iron, but it is as hard as steel. It contains nickel and traces of other metals. Old miners who saw it tried to analyze it, but were unable. They saw that it contained no gold, and maybe, therefore, did not pay as much attention to it as they might.

The Indians spoke of much larger pieces that could be found in and around a huge hole in the ground in their province, but owing to the inaccessibility and the long, tedious ride under a blazing hot sun over a mere trail across rocks and sand wastes, chase and barren mountains, where water often runs out in the dry season, and because the metal did not appear especially valuable, it was some time before anyone took the pains and trouble to visit the location, and considerably longer ere a photograph of the cavity was secured, owing to distance and the difficulty of transporting the proper apparatus.

The cavity in which the meteorite lies is nearly a mile in circumference and over six hundred feet deep today, despite the fact that it is supposed that this fragment of another planet buried itself into the earth over two centuries ago, and that during all those years the high winds and severe rains and snows of the winters have done their utmost to fill in this enormous crater.

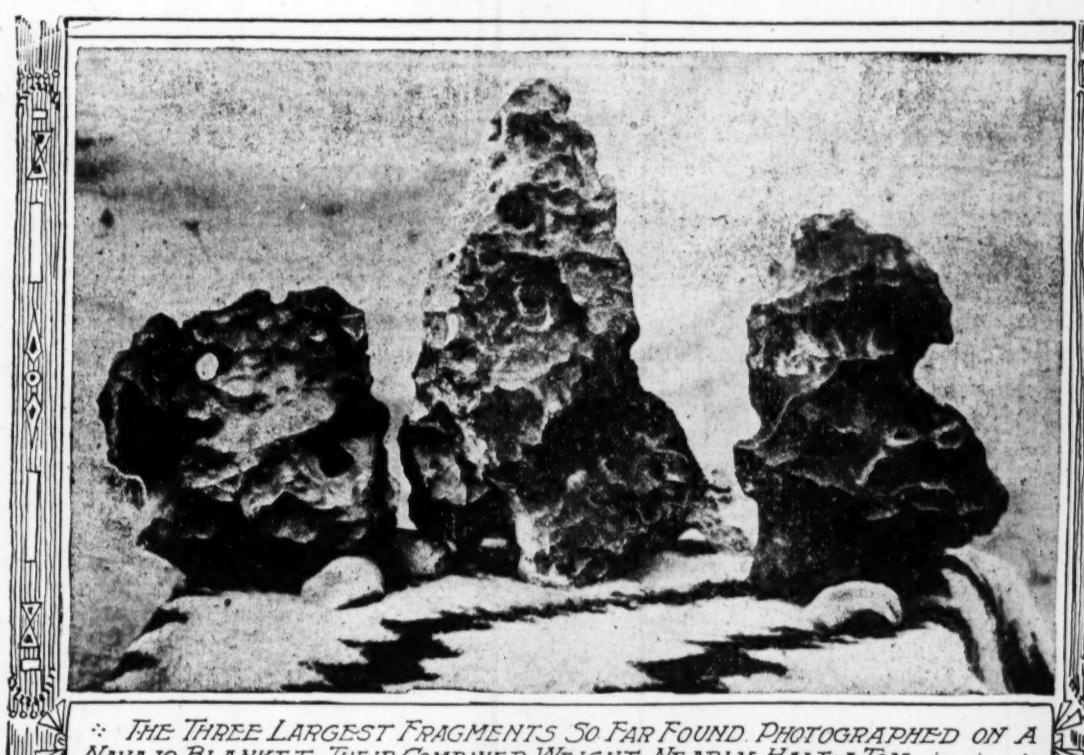
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THE THREE LARGEST FRAGMENTS SO FAR FOUND, PHOTOGRAPHED ON A NAVAJO BLANKET. THEIR COMBINED WEIGHT NEARLY HALF-A-TON.



THE CAVITY WHERE THE METEORITE FELL.

The discovery has caused much speculation as to whence and how long ago the huge piece of metal struck the earth. As always the case meteorological students and students of geology differ in their opinions, and an expedition will shortly be fitted out to make a thorough and extensive examination of the meteorite and the cavity in which it lies.

The mountains which surround this plateau are not only picturesque, but are filled with geological curiosities. There are colors so magnificent, fantastic and harmonious that would make world famous the artist that could depict them upon canvas. There are rocks of great variety in form and composition, thrown up from the bowels of the earth when it was yet in its infancy. There are ruins of castles, fortresses, houses and immense canals that silently tell of a civilization more ancient than that of Egypt.

## PASSING OF THE BEAUTIFUL IN THE ISLANDS OF HAWAII.

By ALFRED STEAD.

HONOLULU, H. I., July 15.

Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

**T**HE civilization of the white man is means, more or less, to the savage; the red men are nearly gone, the aborigines of Australia are passing, and the Hawaiian race is rapidly melting away before the sunlight of civilized enterprise.

In 1853 there were 71,019 Hawaiians in the islands still, even though foreigners had already begun introducing civilization. In 1872 the native population had dwindled to 49,000, to which must be added 1867 part Hawaiians, children of Hawaiian mothers and a foreign husband.

The next 12 years saw a further drop to 40,444, and an increase of part Hawaiians to 43,188, while in 1889 there were only 34,436 Hawaiians and 618 part Hawaiians. Six years later the Hawaiians numbered 31,655 and the mixed population 8485. The latest census brings to light the fact that not only has the pure native population continued to diminish, but the part Hawaiian numbers have decreased to 8168. The Hawaiian population is now remaining only one-third the number of the Japanese immigrant, there have been 23,834 to over 69,000 Japanese. In 50 years there will be scarcely any Hawaiians left to inhabit the Hawaiian islands.

One of the first sights which greets the eye of the visitor in Honolulu is the spectacle of native boys swimming near the steamer, anxious to dive for coins. This is a common and a tame thrill in the bath. The Japanese in Hawaii do not adopt the Mother Hubbard, and present most ungainly and weird objects—their figures not being built for long, flowing gowns.

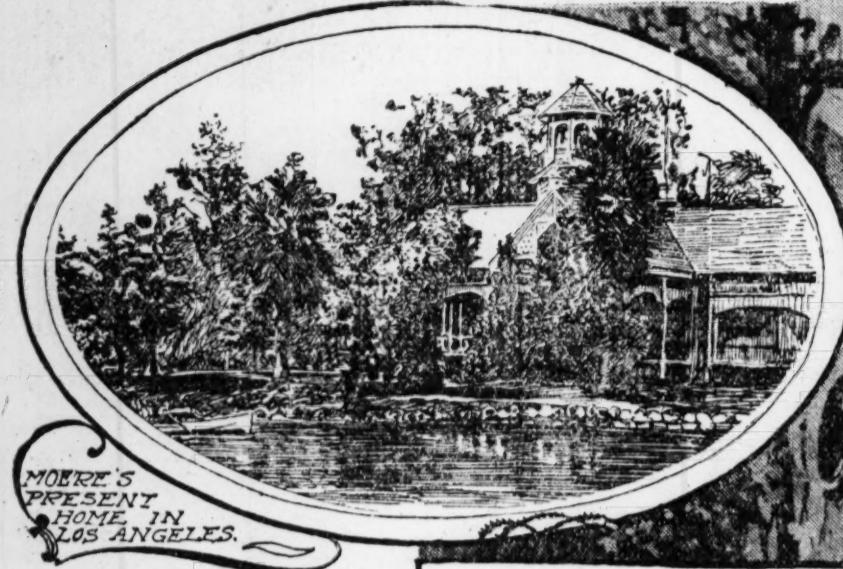
The old riding habit has almost disappeared, and now the appearance of a rider clad in gay garments at once attracts a crowd. The Hawaiian women all ride astride on a man's back, a course rendered necessary by the dangerous roads on which they traversed. The phrase used to describe it is ride "Hawaiian fashion." The custom consisted of a very long piece of gay-colored cloth, wrapped round the waist of the rider and then around the legs, the long ends streaming out behind and almost covering the horse when in rapid motion. As the custom used to be to dash at full speed through the town, it was a very gay sight when several of these riders galloped together in the brilliant sunshine. Now, however, they are no more such riding habits as soon as the visitor comes. Honolulu is a typical American town, with American houses and stores, though possibly with more trees in the gardens than in America—and as it is with Honolulu so it is with the other towns in the islands.

The old customs and habits of the Hawaiians are dying out faster even than the race itself. It is very unusual to find a real Hawaiian grass house on the island of Kauai, though enough of them are to be found on the larger islands as yet. The grass houses are being replaced by wooden frame houses of orthodox shape and construction. The change is certainly not artistic, nor is it very much more comfortable or suitable to the climate. However, the grass hut has passed so completely that there is no specimen erected in the Bishop Museum in Honolulu to enable people to learn what

Even the Let's which are sold at several of the street corners in Honolulu are in danger of extinction. These id wreaths are formed of strings of flowers on grasses, and are hung round the neck or hat of the purchaser, in old times through a loop in the wreath. The Let's wreaths with sashes or good-by wreaths. But even these charming flower wreaths, costing only some 25 cents each, are likely soon to be unobtainable, owing to the substitutes introduced. These cost less, and have the added advantage that they do not fade and need not be renewed. They are, however, poor substitutes for the sweet scented beautiful id wreaths of the real Hawaii.

# MEN OF THE WEST WHO HAVE SUDDENLY BECOME MILLIONAIRES

Remarkable Rise to Wealth of Jacob Kliner, Frederick M. Mooers, Chester A. Burchem, John Singleton and Other Miners Who Were Poor Only a Years Ago.



LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 4.  
Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

HERE are some newly-made millionaires out here in the Southwest, who are nowadays the talk of every mining camp of the territories and the Pacific coast, and whose rise to wealth during the last few years illustrates the wonderful changes that the whirligig of fortune brings to men. The recent extraordinary rise in the value of copper is making millionaires of a half dozen men in Arizona, and twice as many men, who were struggling with mortgage debts and a slow demand for copper at low prices a few years ago are fast getting in the five hundred thousand dollar column.

There has never been such activity in mining operations in the West as during the last year, and never before has there been anything like the number of men who are prowling over mountains, searching across desert wastes, among lonely gulches through the bald, desolate canyons and among remote foothills for ledges and deposits of ores. All the old-time miners agree that the general metal mining world of the West never has been in so prosperous a condition as in these days, and the way some men have leaped from comparative poverty to large wealth in five or six years is one of the wonders even of fortune itself.

For instance, there is Jacob Kliner, who is a copper and gold king of Arizona and Sonora, Mexico. His lead in the lap of riches has been phenomenal, and his career in the mines of Arizona and New Mexico is discussed by many an old soldier of fortune around the fires in mining camps these evenings. After 24 years of all manner of adversity, patient plodding, search for luck in prospects, and after a tremendous amount of endurance of heat and cold, privations as to food and water and homelessness, he is enjoying an income of about \$8000 a month, and owns property that he can sell almost any day for about \$120,000. He was born in Laban, Prussia, 45 years ago, and came to America with \$17 in his pocket. He was employed as a boy in a New York brewery for two years at 70 cents a day, and having a friend in Tucson, Ariz., he came West in 1875 to do anything to keep alive. He has been a hawker for the Arizona Stage Co., a guard on the Wells-Fargo Express Co. and a railroad brakeman. In a mining region one naturally takes an interest in mines. The fact that the mountains contain millions upon millions of mineral wealth that is yet to be claimed and developed by anyone smart enough to make the right location is as great an incentive to zealous energy as is the desire to guess the number to the capital prize in a lottery drawing. So along with thousands of other young men Jake Kliner became a mining prospector.

To be a mining prospector, in the strict sense of the word, one must have infinite patience, abnormal hope and confidence, unflagging zeal and a vast deal of enthusiasm. Ninety-five per cent of the men who try prospecting for minerals are lacking in some or all of these qualities, and abandon the effort in a few weeks or months, only to renew it for a time when the news comes of someone who has struck it rich in a certain locality where hidden fortunes were previously unknown. Jake Kliner stuck to prospecting year in and year out. "I was three years before I even knew what sort of rock I had to look for," said he recently in telling of the hardships he endured and the dangers from which he suffered in arid regions far from any semblance of civilization. He tramped over every mountain in the Territory. He walked, slept by stream, seeking for any indication of the presence of a profitable ledge of copper across mountains, through God-forsaken valleys, and climbed across gulches all the way from El Paso to Colorado, from Paton, N. M., back to Albuquerque, from Tombstone to Yuma, from Mexico to Chloride. An account of the wild, hard life he led for 14 years would fill a book of thrilling narratives.

He located dozens of mines, worked on some of them for months at a time, only to find that the ore was too poor or too small in quantity to be worked at a profit. Many a time he thought he had at last found a ledge that would make him rich, only to learn after days of hard work and nights of dreaming of his fortune that it was not worth a dollar. Jake Kliner and his half-starved jacksass were known over Arizona and Kliner's perennial belief that he was a poor prospector struck it rich during the last of campers who gathered throughout the territory. "How I ever managed to work and search and keep life in me for ten years of that long and terribly hard career of prospecting is now a wonder to myself," said the miner, while in Los Angeles the other day. "No one knows what privations had to be undergone until I got what I sought."

At last Jake Kliner found a copper prospect in Gila County that looked well. He had about \$70 that he had made by doing day labor in the copper mines at Bisbee, and, settling down in a tent with all his earthly possessions, consisting of a frying pan, a kettle, a coffee pot, two blankets, and a few mining tools, he went to work to open his copper claim. He worked alone at it for eleven weeks while he fared on



F.D. MOORE AND HIS HOME ON THE DESERT WHERE HE STRUCK IT RICH IN THE YELLOW ASIET GOLDMINE

bacon, bacon and jerked beef. That was group have now over \$12,000,000 worth of ore blocked out in them.

Five years ago Frederick M. Mooers was a reporter on the Los Angeles Express. He had been connected with the Brooklyn Eagle and came West, where he had had all the ups and downs of a reporter, and his several attempts at gold mining were so decidedly down that he returned periodically to Los Angeles to take up reporting at a small salary. Five years ago John Singleton was a prospector in the little store at the railway station on the Mojave Desert in southern California and Chester A. Burchem was a butcher in a shop at San Bernardino, Cal. The three met at that little desert mining camp at Goler, where a gold mining process known as dry washing for golden particles in the desert lands was carried on. For weeks this trio, in company with 30 or 40 other men, eked out a living by dry washing at Goler. Mooers, who had been a student of geology and had read much about the formation of ledges and deposits of precious ores, began to wonder where the ledge from which the tiny nuggets in the desert had come in past ages.

Day and night he worked at the dry washer, he pondered on the subject. He formed a theory and told it to Singleton and finally got the latter's agreement to go and help prospect for the ledges. Days were spent in the search across the grim desert under a burning sun, where nothing grows and not even birds are found. Singleton soon scouted Mooers' theory and returned to his dry washing. Suddenly Mooers saw geological evidences that the Goler camp was in the center of an enormous extinct volcano crater, and he evolved the theory that if the outer rim of the volcano could be found, there might be located the ledges from which the gold had been washed ages ago.

Singleton was appealed to again, and at last he agreed to make another trip out on the desert to hunt for the rim of the volcano. It was almost seventy miles to the locality Mooers had chosen to search. Walking that distance in a burning waste, under a fierce sky, was out of the question. There were no horses in the desert camp, and hay and water were expensive and scarce articles. C. A. Burchem, who had come over from San Bernardino with his butcher horses and wagon, was asked

to furnish his equipage, and a bale of hay and a barrel of water to the prospectors, and he was to share equally in the result of the prospecting trip. He finally agreed to the speculation, providing he would be assured the outlay of \$4 for the hay.

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## PHOTOGRAPHS OF WOMEN WHO ARE WELL KNOWN

In St. Louis and Nearby Cities  
Reproduced by the Sunday Post-  
Dispatch Process of Halftone  
Photo-Engraving.



## PREPARING FRUITS THAT ARE PLENTIFUL IN AUGUST FOR WINTER USE.

ATE blackberries, huckleberries, apricots, pears, peaches and plums demand attention in August. With the fleshy fruits, such as plums and peaches, the finest varieties are at their best when put up in cans whole and covered with boiling syrup.

Red grapes, yellow egg plums and the ruby-tinted purple plums, as well as fine peaches, retain an indescribably delicate flavor of the fruit and the perfection of shape when canned in this fashion. In planning to use inferior fruit, make it into jam, jelly or marmalade.

CANNED PEACHES.—Pare the fruit with a silver knife and in small quantities, as it discolors quickly from exposure to the air. Crack the stones, extract the seeds and blanch them. They help very much to preserve the fruit, otherwise somewhat insipid preserve. Peaches require slight cooking. Make a syrup, allowing one cup of sugar to one cup of water.

Let it boil for a few minutes, then into it put as many halved peaches as will fill a jar. Set the preserving kettle back on the stove, where it will merely simmer, and let the fruit cook till you can pierce it with a straw, but do not break it.

Lift each half separately and very carefully out of the skins, and before you pour it in the hot can, fill the bottom from which the kernel was taken with a blanched peach seed. Fill the can with fruit and over it pour enough of the boiling syrup to cover and run over. Slip in carefully a silver fork to allow all the air bubbles to rise.

When it will hold no more, seal it. It is a good plan to pare enough fruit for the next canful while the other is cooking. If it is so ripe that it begins to discolor, when it is done, drop each half as you cut it into ice-cold water.

This method may be slower than the plan some cooks follow of paring and cooking a bushel of peaches at once, but the perfection of your fruit will pay for the extra labor.

If the fruit is all put in the syrup at once, half of it will break before the other half is canned. The task may be made much less laborious by one person paring while another cooks and pours the syrup.

PEACHES IN THEIR SKINS.—For this serve, choose the most luscious, crimson and pink peaches in the market. Wrap each one with a fine napkin to dust off the film, and prepare a heavy syrup made from one quart of sugar to one pint of water.

This preserve calls for the now can, which is as wide at the mouth as at the bottom, and has a lid like an inverted saucer. Into this you can drop whole peaches without squeezing and the lid keeps the fruit constantly below the syrup. Steam the

peaches till soft enough to pierce with a straw, lift each one very carefully, so that the skin may not be injured, and drop in the can.

Fill it as full as possible without the slightest squeezing, and then cover with the boiling syrup. This canned fruit, even if not opened for several years, will be found to preserve the flavor of the peaches so that they taste almost exactly like fresh peaches.

DRIED PEACHES IN SUGAR.—Pare fine yellow peaches and cut each one in two, taking out the stone. Drop them in a boiling syrup made from four cups of sugar to one and a half cups of water. This quantity will be enough for six pounds of peaches. Let the fruit simmer till tender. It will begin to have a transparent look when ready.

Lift each peach very carefully, roll in powdered sugar and lay on a platter. Set in the sun to dry. It is a good plan to choose a very hot dry day for this process and finish them early in the morning. When the sun is hot enough they can be dried in one day.

They may be done in a cool oven, but lack a certain flavor that sun-dried peaches have. If syrup oozes from them, remove to dry platter. When perfectly dry, pack in jars with sugar about them.

PEACHES.—They are good for dessert, as required, and when stewed in the water in which they stood, will be found to have as fine a flavor as the best canned peaches. They will keep any length of time.

PICKLED PEACHES.—Make a syrup from one quart of vinegar to four pounds of brown sugar. The two teaspoons of whole cloves, one teaspoon of cassia buds, two tablespoons of cinnamon and two tablespoons of ginger in a small muslin bag and put in the syrup to boil.

Allow to become perfectly cold, when add 10 pounds of pared peaches and heat gradually in the syrup. When it boils, lift the peaches just before setting with ripe red raspberries, sprinkle lightly with sugar, heap over the meringue and serve immediately.

### ELEGANT ROOM ROBES FOR MORNING WEAR.

IT is possible, in making a room robe, to so fashion it that it is quite presentable to all callers who come before 4 o'clock. A clever hostess has designed a gown for morning which she might really wear at her own afternoon tea and, if one were a little lenient, one might imagine it a dinner robe.

The gown is all of India muslin and lace, not so very expensive in quality, yet making up its lack of cost in style and daintiness.

The skirt is marked into squares with one insertion and around the foot is a ruffle. Underneath is another skirt, all of

India muslin lawn and bordered with a lace ruffle.

Coming from the high short waist is a court train of lace very beautifully draped, and falling from the shoulders are sleeves of lace cut in the variety called "angel."

Blue panne ribbon, dotted with white figures, outlines the neck and belts the gown. A small bolero of white taffeta is slipped on if the robe is to be worn for a morning reception, when a call or two may drop in.

Women who are handy with the needle are enjoying a harvest of good gowns this year. They embroider, hemstitch and make

up lace and muslin into the daintiest of summer gowns, and, in wearing them, can feel that they are elegant, for they compare favorably with those who have spent fortunes and accomplished nothing showier or prettier in the expenditure.

A woman who gives morning readings wears a gown of clinging organdy with train cut round instead of in the long tying point. A waist, cut round, at the neck, is concealed under a little lace jacket with flowing sleeves finished with full ruffles.

A morning robe, that might be mistaken for an empire dinner gown, is made of batiste with little ruffles extending upward



# HOME PAGE



## THE ACROBATIC GIRL WAS AN INVALID, BUT GYMNASTICS MADE HER WELL AND STRONG.

**H**IS is the story of an invalid who became a well woman quite unintentionally through a caprice which defied all reason.

Her name is Miss Maude Caswell, and she is celebrated from one end of the country to the other as "The Acrobatic Girl."

She is conceded to be the best woman acrobat in the country.

Miss Caswell tells her own story earnestly and convincingly.

### By MAUDE CASWELL.

I WAS supposed during my childhood to be an invalid.

I believe I was very delicate. I was thin and pale, so I was kept in the house and, except for an occasional short ride on a very demure little pony, I never took any physical exercise.

I was a confirmed candy fiend, and when I was 16 years old I read one novel and ate a box of candy each day.

As I look back on it I cannot think of a more unwholesome moral and physical diet than mine at that period.

My parents are the very best people in the world—quiet and conscientious home folks and deeply religious.

My mother was satisfied that reading good books, little art and pleasure, and I got my books from an excellent library she thought they must be all right.

So they were, from a strictly moral standpoint. They were just the regulation love stories. They wouldn't do a big, healthy girl any harm.

But they were as bad for me mentally as the candy was physically.

One day I happened upon a heroine who was an out-of-door girl and celebrated for her feats as a fencer.

I was completely fascinated by the description of this girl at work with her foil.

There was an athletic club in our town, and after much pleading and the encouragement of our doctor I was permitted to join a class at this club in the mornings. Gymnastics and exercises was the most wonderful improvement in my health, mentally and physically. I began to neglect the library, and after hearing a lecture on candy dissipation at the gymnasium I gave up eating bon-bons.

On the Spanish rings, trapeze, parallel bars and leaping board I was soon able to do a number of feats, and at ground tumbling I was even more skillful, doing cart-wheels, handsprings and roll-overs better than anything else. Members of the club noticed my growing skill with surprise, and they were soon teaching me all they knew.

Professional visitors often watched me and invariably remarked that I had a splendid stage career before me. I had aspirations myself for a stage career, but my mother was dreadfully opposed to it. She was eating bon-bons.

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I was completely fascinated by the description of this girl at work with her foil.

For example, I was a guest at a ladies' gymnasium in Cincinnati. Most of the members were very stout, and naturally they wanted to know how to reduce themselves. After showing them, I was asked if twice a week wasn't enough to exercise.

It was, of course, that, which would be simple.

Physical culture will positively reduce fat, but the exercises must be practiced every day at least at two stated intervals.

I suppose I am a good deal of a crank. I believe in very simple food and no stimulants. I never have a headache, and I think it is because I never eat big midnight suppers or drink wines or beer.

Physical culture means health, joyous spirits and a real love of life.

It cannot be done with benefit as a fad. In high-heeled shoes or fancy costume, but if you go to it earnestly and stick to it you can accomplish wonders.

I have given many good lectures to women at different gymnasiums where I have been a guest during my professional service. The girls in the gymnasiums are practicing to reduce obesity or to keep from getting too fat. Their ideas of athletic work are funny.

## ETIQUETTE

Answers to Sunday Post-Dispatch Readers' Queries by Margaret R. Kent.

To Address Wedding Invitations.

W<sup>H</sup>AT is the proper way to address a wedding invitation to a young lady who is engaged? I think that "Miss Frances and fiance" would be most correct, for if you put "escort" it may mean any man.

—ELEANOR F. FELLAR.

Separate envelopes should be sent to the young lady and her fiance. They may be sent in one outside envelope addressed to the young lady in case you do not know the gentleman.

It is not considered in good form to send an invitation to unmarried persons in one envelope addressed to the two.

The envelopes in this case should be addressed to Miss Blank and Mr. Blank (the gentleman's name).

It is not understood in this case that Miss Blank has the privilege of asking her fiance to escort her.

Quite Proper in Such a Case.

It would be proper for a young man to call upon a young lady, and the young man in question would be proper to congratulate him on his engagement.

It would be proper for him to say, "I am engaged to a young lady, and I am engaged to her."

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Entirely Too Informal.

I would like to ask you a question about a young man. I met him once in company, only a few minutes, and I received a letter from him addressed to me as "Dear Jemima" and asking me to go out with him.

I would like to have your opinion about this gentleman. I think he was too informal in addressing me as "dear?" Should I tell him to go out with me on a short acquaintance?" J. R.

I think it entirely too informal. The young man should have addressed you as "Miss." Of course you should decline the invitation.

Concerning the Gentlemen.

Kindly inform me which is the correct thing to do in the following case: A friend of mine has

become engaged, but I have never met the gentleman; would it be proper to congratulate him on his engagement?

Should a place of business be dedicated to the young lady to say, "I am engaged to a young lady?"

It is always proper to congratulate a prospective bridegroom, so as to shorten the acquaintance, where, for example, a friendship with the bride should be certainly written.

Young men ask permission to call, and the young man is his privilege, and the young

lady is a proper person for her to receive, she is at liberty to say she would be pleased to have him call.

When a gentleman leaves it would be quite proper for her to say, "Good-bye" to him, and for him to say, "Good-bye."

It is not considered in good form to say, "Good-bye" to him.

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EDITED BY

HARRIET  
HUBBARD  
AYER.

HOW SHALL HE PROPOSE?

I am a young man and have a girl whom I am thinking of proposing to. Will you please tell me what is the best way to do this?

CLIFFORD T. NORMANDY.

It is impossible to suggest a form of words that would be appropriate for the question you have asked.

It is best to repeat the question to her again.

It is best to repeat the question to her again.

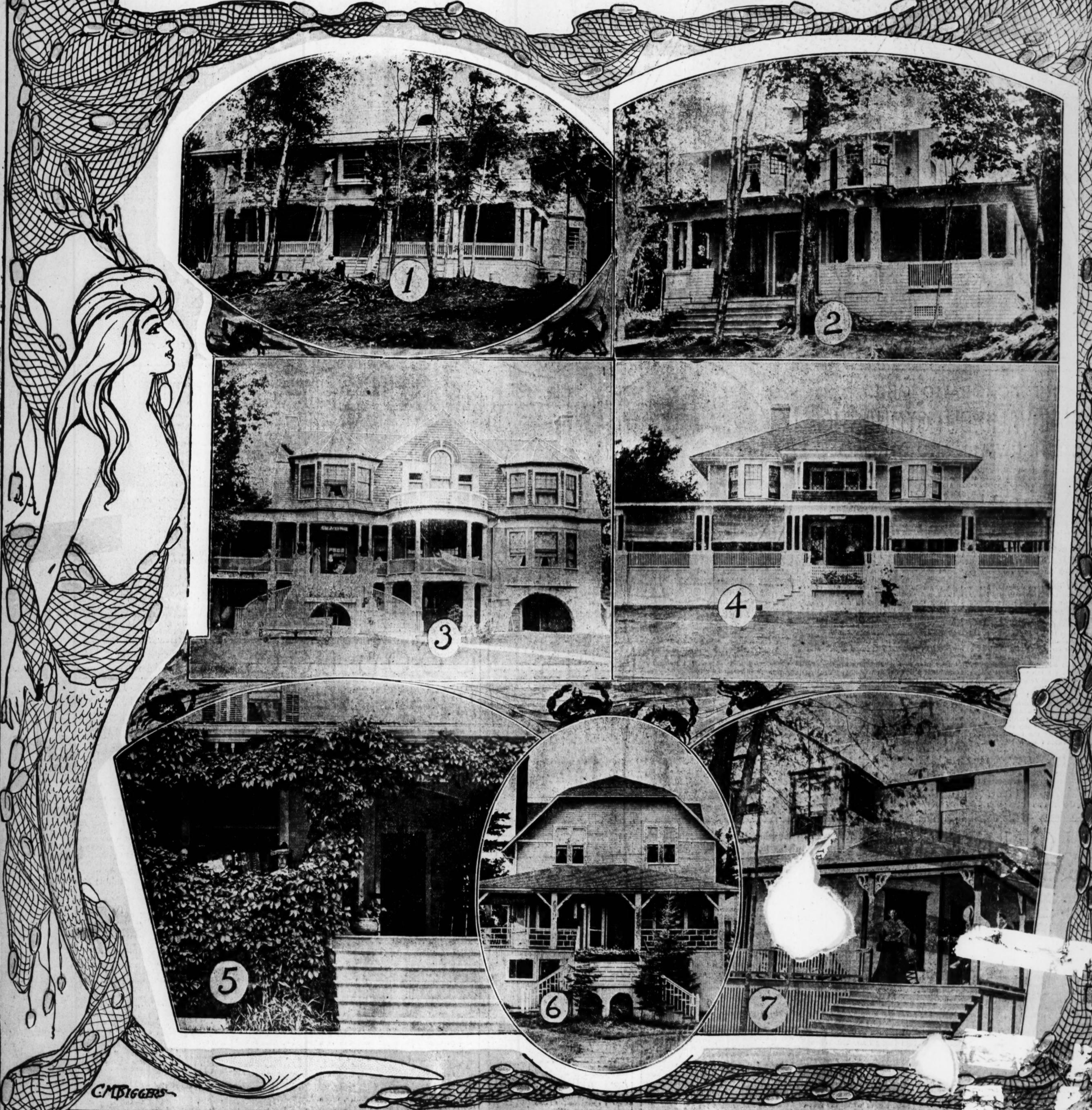
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# COTTAGES OF ST. LOUISANS AT PETOSKEY, WEQUETONSING AND HARBOR POINT.



No. 1. New Summer Residence of Thomas H. West of Westmoreland Place Nearing Completion Near Roaring Brook.  
No. 2. Summer Home of Mrs. Ashley D. Scott of 3516 Morgan Street Right on the Brink of Lake Michigan, Between Wequetonsing and Roaring Brook.  
No. 3. "The Archway," the Beautiful Summer Home of Mr. and Mrs. B. P. Little and Family of 3820 Washington Boulevard at Wequetonsing.  
No. 4. "Cherryvale," Cottage of Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Edgar of 4040 Washington Boulevard at Wequetonsing.  
No. 5. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Rockwood and Their Daughter, Miss Lilla Rockwood of 4124 Washington Boulevard in Their Vine-clad Cottage at Petoskey.  
No. 6. Cottage of J. D. Bascom of Westmoreland Place at Harbor Point.  
No. 7. Mrs. Franklin P. Hunkins of 4286 Washington Boulevard and Her Daughter, Mrs. John T. Donnell, Ashley D. Scott and a Modest Friend From St. Louis at Wequetonsing.

# FUNNY SIDE OF The St. Louis POST-DISPATCH

St. Louis, August 11, 1901

SUPPLEMENT TO  
THE ST. LOUIS  
POST-DISPATCH,  
SUNDAY,  
AUG. 11, 1901

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N. Y.

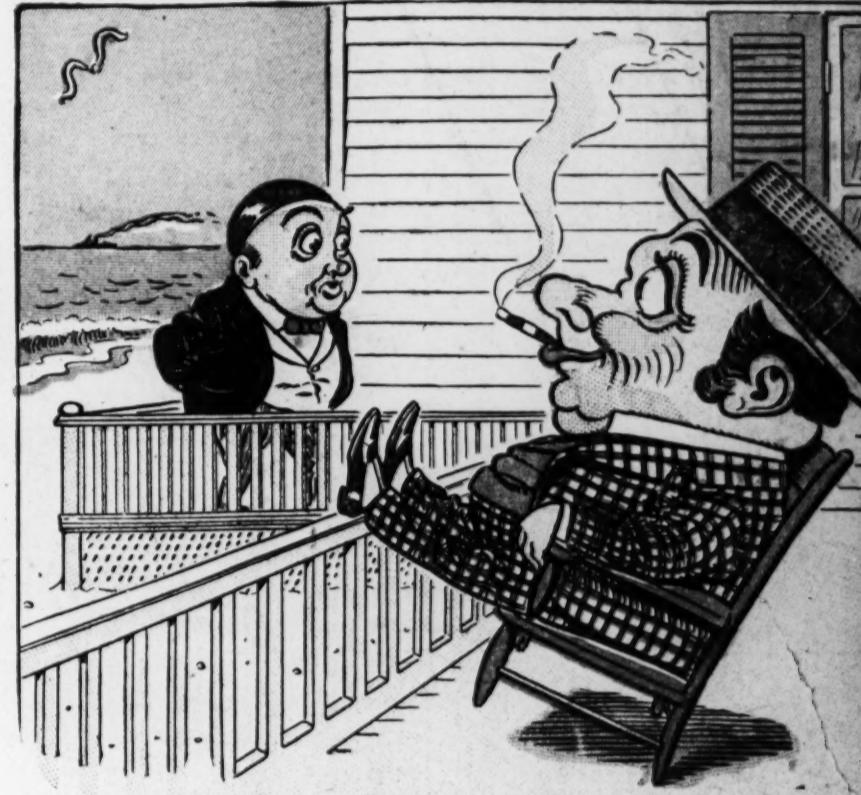
## MAN PROPOSES, BUT WOMAN DISPOSES.



Mr. Slaveleigh (wearily)—Well, I've worked over these books in this hot office all summer and haven't taken an unnecessary minute off. I'm completely worn out. I'll just run down to the shore and spend a couple of days with my family.



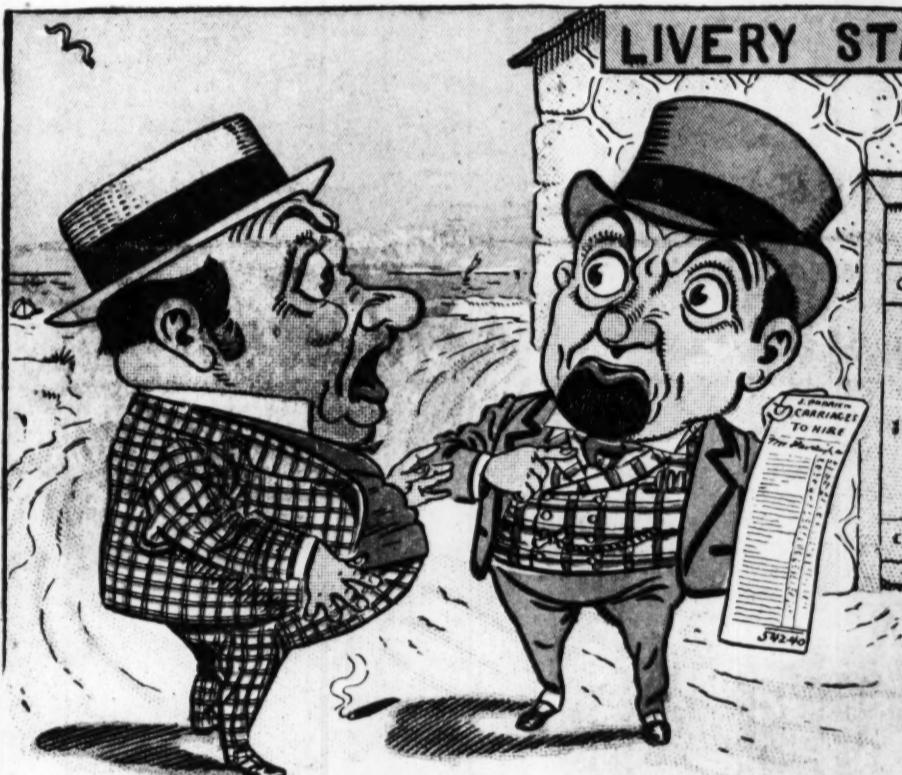
Mr. Slaveleigh—Yes, my dears, I've thrown off the yoke of business and have come down to spend a week with you, throwing all business and financial cares to the winds.



Mr. Slaveleigh (smoking his after-dinner cigar)—Ah, this is glorious! I feel like a boy again, free from all care and worry. Ah, here comes mine host.



Mine Host—I don't like to bother you about money matters, Mr. Slaveleigh, but I have some large bills to meet Monday morning, and if you could settle the bill for your family it would help me out greatly.



Livery-Stable Keeper—Yes, I remembered you from last year, Mr. Slaveleigh. Would it be any inconvenience to you to let me have the amount of this livery bill? Your family knows it's all right and I'm hard pressed for money.



Confectioner—You're Mr. Slaveleigh, ain't you? Well, I've been furnishing your wife and family with confections and so forth, and they said that when you came down you would settle the bill. If you will pay me spot cash I'll throw off 2 per cent.



I whisper to her daughters)—Yes, my dears, I em that way, so he could see them as soon as he he would have it over with.

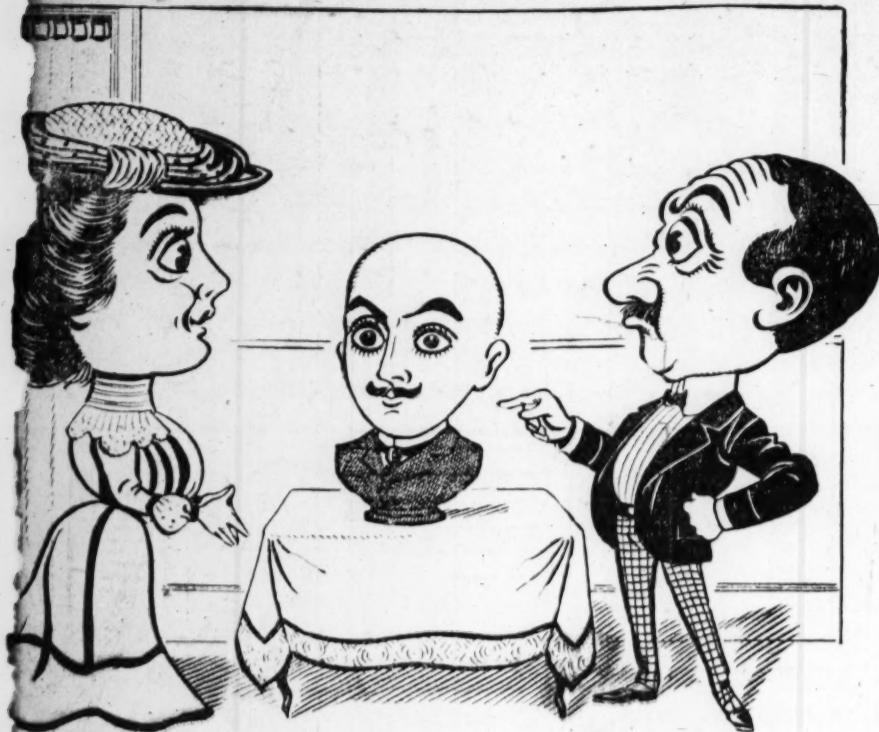


Mrs. Slaveleigh—Oh, John, I have the greatest news to tell you. You should be awfully proud of our Mary. She has engaged herself to a real artist. The poor boy is outside waiting to see you. He is entirely out of cash and wishes to borrow \$100 until he sells his latest picture.



Mrs. Slaveleigh (as papa chases for the first train next morning) Girls, let me warn you. Never marry a man who is a slave to his business. Here your father comes down here for a few days' rest and o Does he stay? No. He has the money-making fever so bad he has to take the first train back to the city.

## MRS. BOWERS MAKES A PURCHASE AT AUCTION WHICH SOON BECOMES USEFUL.



Mr. Bowers (disgusted)—Mary, I believe auction rooms are driving you insane. Now what in the world good is that wax figure?

Mrs. Bowers—I am sure I don't know, Henry, but it was very cheap and I couldn't assist buying it at that wigmaker's sale. I will put it away, it may become of use some day.



Mr. Bowers—Well, I never in all my life. These bothersome flies will drive me crazy. I can't read, I can't smoke, I can't do anything for them. Spend \$75 for window screens and then still be devoured by flies!



Mrs. Bowers—Have patience, Henry; just wait one moment until I return. I think I can fix it for you.



Mr. Bowers (on return of Mrs. Bowers)—Well, well, well! What are you going to do with that thing? Set it on the table where when I look at it, it will make me so mad I will forget all about the flies? Or is the wax so soft you think the flies will get their feet stuck in it and hold them there?



Mrs. Bowers (sweetly)—No, Henry, dear. You just contain yourself until those flies see this figure. See! They have spied it already.



Mr. Bowers—Well, I never in all my life saw the beat of that woman. I knew how flies like bald heads, but what a genius Mary is! Now for a peaceful hour.

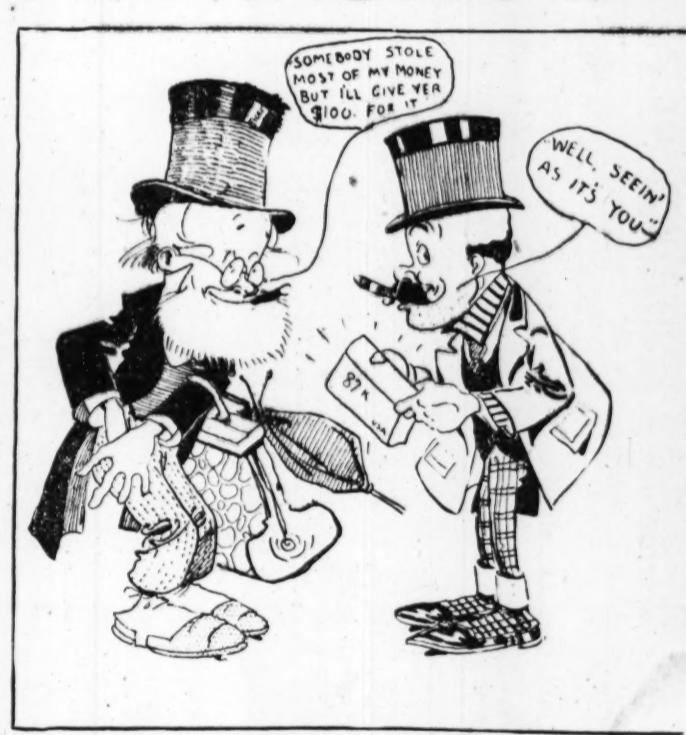
## FARMER OATCAKE AT THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.



1—HE ARRIVES AT 12 NOON.



2—12:15 P.M.



3—12:30 P.M.



4—12:45 P.M.



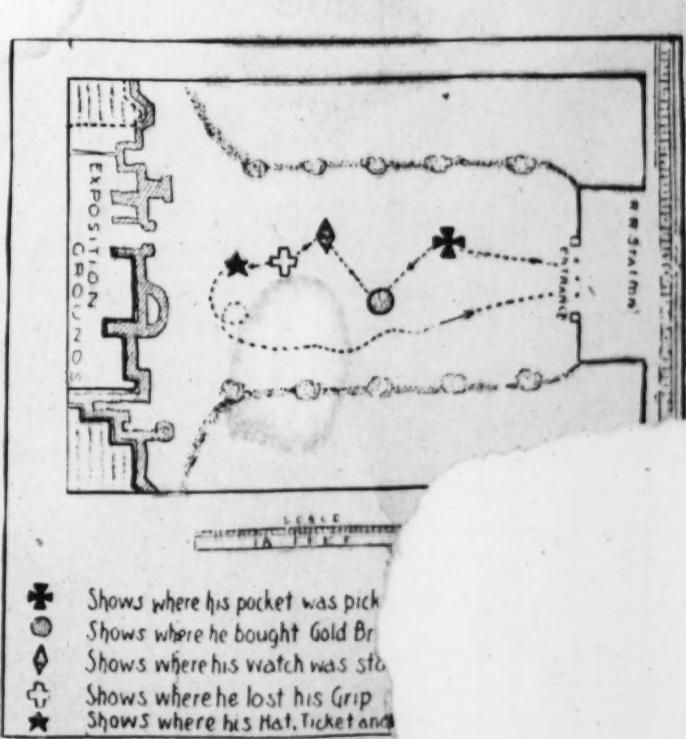
5—1:45 P.M.



6—2:45 P.M.

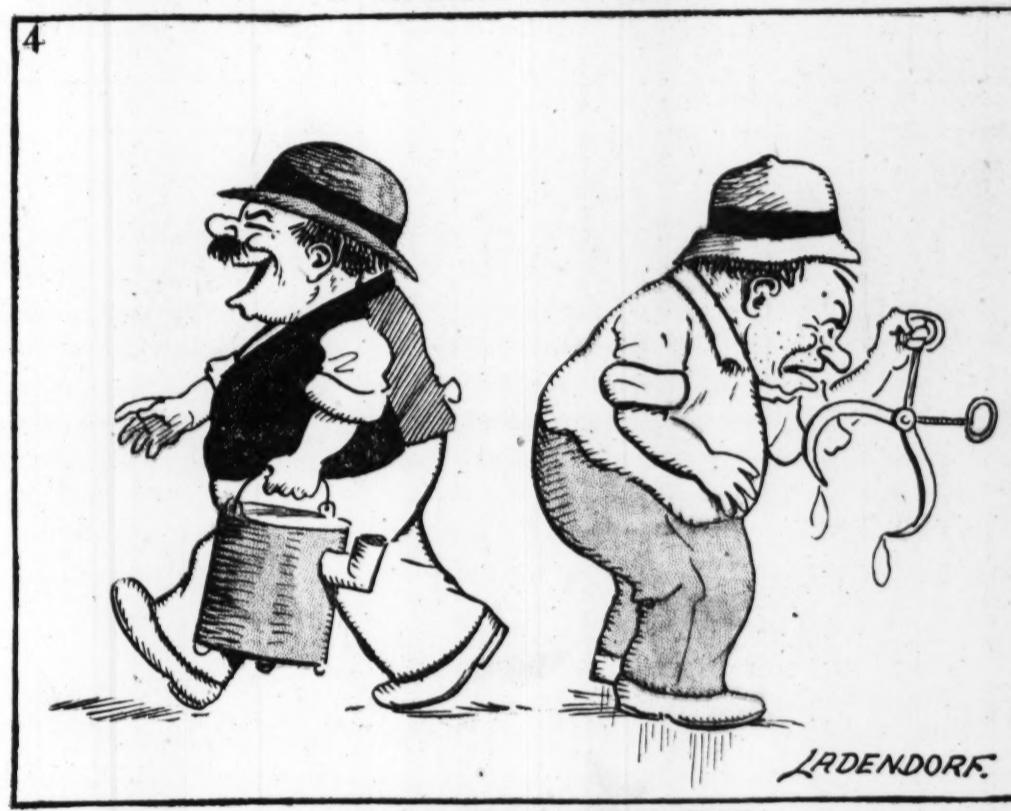
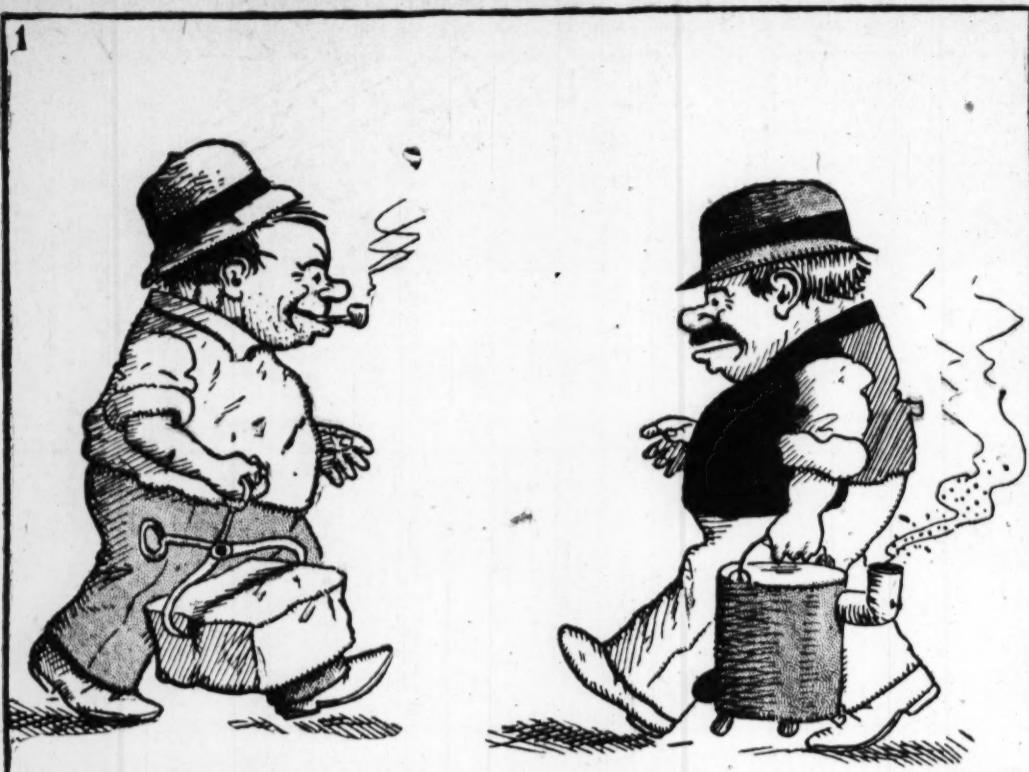


7—3:45 P.M.

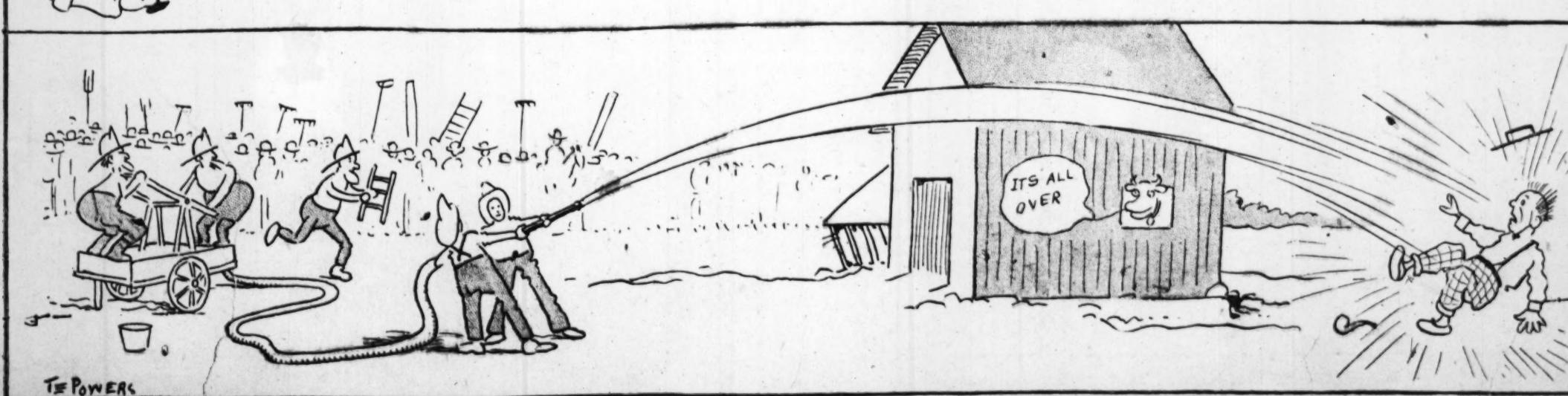
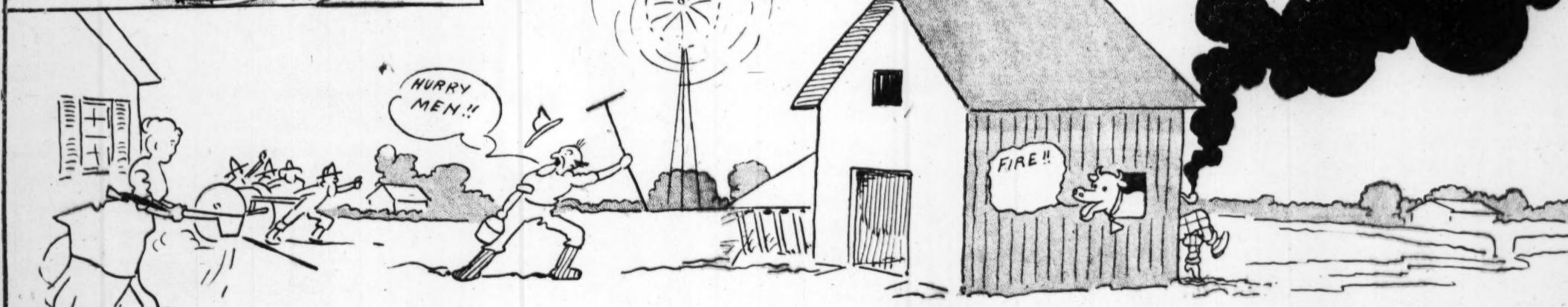


Shows where his pocket was picked  
Shows where he bought Gold Br.  
Shows where his watch was stolen  
Shows where he lost his Grip  
Shows where his Hat, Ticket and

## THE PLUMBER'S LITTLE JOKE.



## Willie and His Pipe.



T. POWERS

SCOFFERS REBUKED!  
LEMONOSKY CONFOUNDSExtraordinary Investigation  
Methods and the Lemons

## OLD DOCTOR LEMONOSKY PROVES HE IS

(Special Edition of Our Own Health Department—Continued)

This is the age of scoffing and cynical disbelief. When Dr. Lemonsky announced to the world that he had made his marvelous medical discoveries of Clothes-Horse Bitters, Tincture of T-Rail, or Essence of Iron; Hankypank Soap for Health and Happiness; Purple Pellets for Palid People; Health Haberdashery, or Collars and Cuffs for Coughs and Colds, immediately the scream of the carrion crows of envy and malice rose in a vain attempt to drown the chorus of commendation and panegyric of praise. Mingling with the grateful applause of those for whom the Lemonsky marvels of medicine had done so much was the raucous cry of the meddlesome and malignant: "Lemonsky is a fraud! There ain't no such person!"

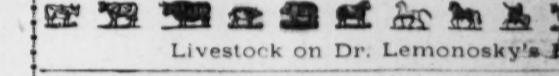
Our first impulse was to treat these vipers of virtue with the silent scorn they merited. But in Justice to our friends and those who have sent us money we deemed it best to break our dignified silence. Hence we appointed a "Lemonsky Day" and invited all the world to come to Old Dr. Lemonsky's magnificent estates, "Boozley Terrace, Alko Hall-on-the-Hudson."

Upon the appointed day a vast crowd assembled on the lawn surrounding the Lemonsky estates. Many were firm believers in Old Dr. Lemonsky, and many were those who had been his harshest critics. Judge of the joy of the first and the chagrin of the latter when promptly at noon the dignified



Ingredients of Dr. Lemonsky's Health Food

the making of Old Dr. Lemonsky's Home-Made Health Food does not know what are yet in it. In the illustration, write to us. He will give you letter, securely sealed, does this because know what results incidentally to show American people.



Livestock on Dr. Lemonsky's Farm

form of Old Dr. Lemonsky appeared upon the upper piazza!

He bowed to the assembled multitude, but did not address those present, although there were loud cries of "Speech! speech!" and "Hurrah for Old Dr. Lemonsky!"

Dr. Lemonsky made a stately bow, and it was then noticed he held in his hand a bottle of his celebrated "Clothes-Horse Bitters!" An attendant handed him a glass, and bowing again to the crowd, Old Dr. Lemonsky took the prescribed dose for adults.

At this there was more cheering, but when the venerable high priest of hypo-



Little Joe

This is a good story offer a prize of \$500 to best-looking child. Dr. Lemonsky's Remedies. We announce that the first prize will be Joe Lemonsky's astonishing child Lemonsky. If you are of wonderful babies see Dr. Lemonsky. Remem- tions: Every child enter

cheering for Dr. Lemonsky. chondria proceeded to take a dose of his wonderful Tincture of T-Rail, or Essence of Iron, and followed that by one of his tried and true Purple Pellets for Palid People, the enthusiasm knew no bounds.

After the demonstrations of good will had subsided somewhat Old Dr. Lemonsky nodded to his entourage, and the crowd grew silent again as it breathlessly watched the great Lemonsky as he proceeded to wash his hands before all present, with his Hankypank Soap for Health and Happiness, after which he donned his newest and greatest discovery in medical therapeutics. The Lemonsky Health Haberdashery, or Collars and Cuffs for Coughs and Colds! Having thus cheered all his following

En route to Dr. Lemonsky's and silenced the scoffers, Dr. Lemonsky retired. Immediately after which the gates of his estates were closed, and none was allowed to leave the place without purchasing a copy of Dr. Lemonsky's great book on "Getting Well in Your Mind."

It was a great day for Old Dr. Lemonsky and his faithful followers.

THE HAPPY HYPOCHONDRIAC.

The above extract from "The Happy Hypochondriac," the paper published for the followers of the great and only Lemonsky, shows how the discoverer of the Lemonsky remedies stands today in the estimation of his countrymen who believe in him. Now that it has been proved that there is such a person as Old Dr. Lemonsky, we will pay no further attention to adverse criticism unless it is accompanied by money, in which case we will pocket the insult.

I would sooner make medicine than honey.—Lemonsky.

A NEW DEPARTURE—OLD DR. LEMONSKY'S HOME-MADE HEALTH FOOD.

I can say unfeignedly that Home-Made Health Food possesses qualities that no other health food in the market possesses. I want everybody to try my Home-Made Health Food. Be assured that there is health food in the world like it. I require at all grocers' and druggists' stores.



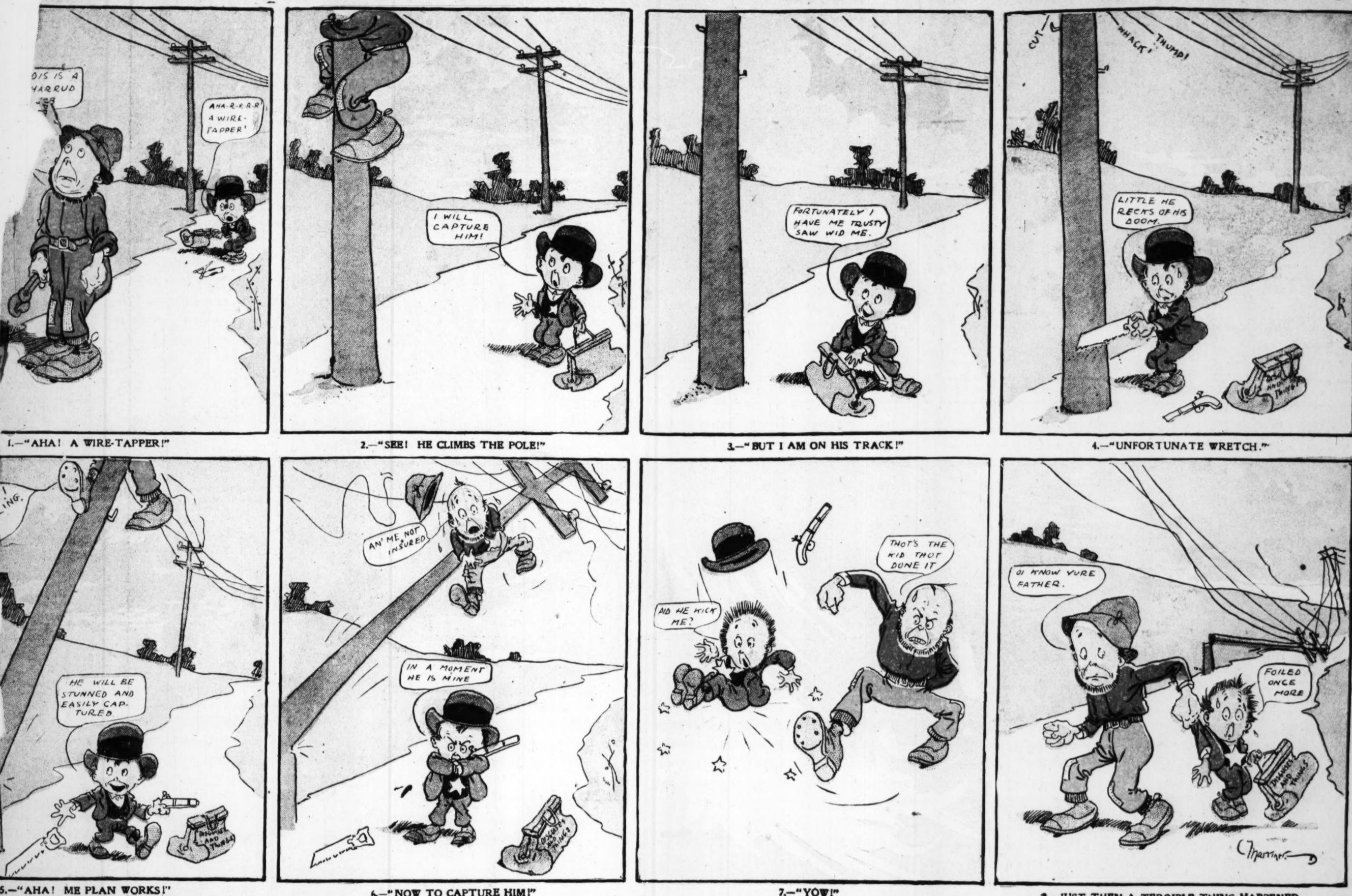
Little Li'l Lemonsky

must have seen Lemonsky Remedies. And then he saw those wonderful Lemonsky and his Clothes-Horse Bitters.

A Testimony, Old Dr. Lemonsky. Dear Sir—Heretofore in excellent health for weeks. In week I went to a place and met a young lady, Smithers. Ever since my heart has been bad. What shall I do? PERIOD.

Answer—Take my Tincture of Iron in the Purple Pellets for Palid People every two hours. Wash with Hankypank Soap for Health and Happiness. Coughs and Colds.

ve. SHERLOCK SAM DISCOVERS A WIRE-TAPPER.



5.—"AHA! ME PLAN WORKS!"

6.—"NOW TO CAPTURE HIM!"

7.—"YOW!"

8.—JUST THEN A TERRIBLE THING HAPPENED.

LITTLE WILLIE, THE GOAT, MADGE, PERCY AND THE HAMMOCK

